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The Bombay Gazette.

No. 29,089—New Series. BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, JUNE 24, 1893.

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The Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, Steam Boats and Bak Companies. Places of Interest along the Coast. Postal and Telegraphic Information, the Routes between the Principal Towns of Northern, Central, Southern, and Western India, &c.

WITH A MAP OF INDIA.

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† SIAM	3050	500	H. T. Weighell	21st "
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† These Vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transhipthere to a Steamer for Brindisi and London. No Passengers for Marseilles can proceed by these Steamers.

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VINDOBONA	.....P. Mossa	4,351	350	9th Aug. "

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"KEATING'S POWDER."
"KEATING'S POWDER."
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S. S. "PACHUMBA," 868 tons, on the 28th June, at 10 a.m.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "MECCA," 1,460 tons, on the 25th June, at 11 a.m., calling at Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Buzreh, in the foregoing or any order.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "PATNA," 1,951 tons, on the 29th June, at 2 p.m., calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

FOR ADEN AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "KILWA," 1,534 tons, on the 7th July, calling at Aden, Lamoo, Mombassa, and Zanzibar in the foregoing or any order.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 23rd June, 1893. Agents.

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TEAK LOG TIMBER.

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Tenderers to quote the price per ton of 50 cubic feet, delivered at the Company's Loco. Premises, Parel, and state the maximum percentage of rejections allowed in the Raft.

Tenders must be accompanied also by the specification of shipments showing clearly that the Timber tendered is "Moulmein."

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

ALFRED KING,
Storekeeper.
Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 21st June, 1893.

TENDERS are invited for the REPAIR of the Ship "VALIANT," lying in the Prince's Dock. For particulars apply to

HAJEE AHMED HAJEE HASSIM
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DIPLOMAED MIDWIFE.
Duncan Road, opposite Treacher and Co., Byculla.

SUCCESSFUL TREATMENT in Gynæcological cases, Uteri diseases, Obstetrics, and all Diseases peculiar to Females.

Has had 18 years' practical experience in most intricate and difficult cases, all of which have been successfully treated.

Having in that branch of my professional duties, to which I have more especially devoted my attention, treated some hundreds of cases with the utmost success both in Obstetrics and Gynæcology in every feature of disease, I am in a position to confidently offer the public my services with a certainty of success in each ailment.

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Karachi, 29th March, 1890.

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DIRECT TO THE CONSUMER,
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All exquisite Fabrics renowned for their stylish appearance, thorough Money Value, and Hard Wearing Qualities.

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High-Class Pure Wool Fabrics for Ladies' and Gentlemen's Wear.

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Dyed by Special Process, for the Sea-side, Travelling and Tourist Wear. Guaranteed to withstand Sun, Rain, and Salt Water, in light-weighted Yarns for Ladies' Yachting Costumes, Ladies' Travelling Dresses, Gentlemen's Boating and Tennis Suits. Stouter Yarns for Boys' and Girls' Rough Wear.

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At age 20	next birthday	.. Rs.	7	7 0
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At age 40	do.	„	12	11 0
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Per box of 100.

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Java Gems, No. 1	3 8	4 0
„ „ „ 2	3 4	3 12
„ „ „ 3	3 0	3 6
„ Nobles	3 4	3 12
Treacher's Nobles, Cheroot Shape, without straw	1 12	2 0
Treacher's Dawson's, Cheroot Shape, with straw	1 12	2 0
Treacher's Thomson's, Cheroot Shape, with straw	1 14	2 2
Treacher's Havannah, Cigar Shape	2 0	2 4
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Treacher's Dindigula, Cheroot Shape, with straw	2 4	2 8
Treacher's Muster, slightly barrel-shaped	2 2	2 6
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Meerschaum, Briar, and other Pipes in Great Variety.

TOBACCOS. CIGARETTES.

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CUTLER, PALMER & CO.
ARE SHIPPERS OF THE FOLLOWING:—

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LA-TORRE SHERRY.
AMONTILLADO A. 1
DINNER SHERRY.
BINET FILS CHAMPAGNE.
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OTARD'S V.S.O.P. COGNAC.
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SUPERIOR "PEG" BRANDIES.
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No. 2 Medium Extra Fine	5 0	No 7 Small, for Ladies	3 8
„ 1 Large „ „	5 12	„ 5 Medium	4 0
		„ 4 Large	4 12
		„ 6 Largest	5 8

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BOMBAY & CALCUTTA.

THACKER & CO., LTD.
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WE HAVE NOW THE HONOUR OF SUPPLYING OVER 100 MESSES AND CANTEENS THROUGHOUT INDIA.

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And Embossed on a half-ream of best quality Note Paper, with square Envelopes to match,
for Rs. 16.

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GOLD, SILVER, OR BRONZE.

PER	100 IMPRESSIONS	Rs. 2 0
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GOLD AND COLOURS.
Charges according to amount of work.

VISITING CARDS.

100 GENTLEMEN'S CARDS, one line with Plate	Rs. 3 0
100 LADIES' CARDS, one line with Plate	„ 3 0

Other lines, such as Address and Club, charged Re. 1 per line extra.

THIS RATE IS FOR THICK OR THIN CARDS.

We prefer keeping Steel Dies and Card Plates on hand; we are then accountable for their preservation from rust, scratches, or loss.

To OFFICERS of the Royal Horse Artillery, Royal Artillery, Royal Engineers, Medical Staff, and Indian Medical Service.

SMALL QUANTITIES OF STATIONERY HEADED WITH ANY OF THESE CRESTS ARE ALWAYS ON HAND.
Large quantities can be executed within three or four days from receipt of order.

BALL PROGRAMMES.
A Large Variety in Stock and constant renewals of the latest Designs.
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Folding and Single, in upwards of 250 varieties of elegant design, plain and illuminated.
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RUBBER STAMPS
Of every description manufactured by a special process, and of a specially prepared Rubber to withstand the Climate.

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REGULATION SWORDS, ETC.
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Sword Knots, Undress and Full Dress, Sword Bags, and Military Accoutrements of all kinds always in Stock.

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BOMBAY.

LADIES' WATCHES.

AS a SOUVENIR there is nothing that a Lady appreciates better than a GENUINE GOLD WATCH. The better the class of Watch the longer will the Receiver have reason to remember the Donor. The main object, therefore, of a Souvenir can only have the fullest effect when the article presented is of unquestionable good manufacture. A so-called cheap Watch, or a substitute for a well-manufactured Watch, would vitiate entirely the idea and intentions that a Souvenir carries; and indeed, it is not fair to impose on the recipient by the presentation of a Watch of doubtful make, not only a great deal of trouble and inconvenience but the expense that keeping such a Watch in order would entail.

We guarantee that the PRESENTATION WATCHES offered by us will keep the most excellent time and wear well for

FIFTY YEARS

and longer if reasonable good care be taken of them, and if they are periodically overhauled by a practical Watchmaker once in two, or most, three years, after about which time a Watch invariably requires cleaning.

SILVER WATCHES—
Crystal Face.....Rs. 35, Rs. 40, Rs. 45, & Rs. 60.
Hunting Cases.....Rs. 40, Rs. 45, Rs. 50, & Rs. 65.
Half-hunting cases.....Rs. 45, Rs. 50, Rs. 55, & Rs. 70.

GOLD WATCHES—
Crystal Face.....Rs. 60, Rs. 85, Rs. 95, & Rs. 120.
Hunting Cases.....Rs. 75, Rs. 110, Rs. 120, & Rs. 140.
Half-hunting Cases.....Rs. 85, Rs. 120, Rs. 130, & Rs. 150.

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Silver.....From Rs. 70.
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LADIES' FANCY WATCHES—
We have a large family of fanciful disguises, beautifully jewelled in gold. For details we must refer you to our Watch Catalogue, to be had on application.

WRISTLET WATCHES—
With leather straps, the Watches in Silver and Gold first detailed may be worn. Wristlets in cash web-work, spring catch, and other fancy designs. Silver, from Rs. 50; Gold from Rs. 210.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
WATCH AND CLOCK MAKERS,
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☞ TO SMOKERS.

TH. VAFIADIS & CO.'S
HIGH CLASS EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES AND TURKISH TOBACCO.

PURVEYORS IN CAIRO TO THE KHEDIVIAL FAMILY.

"ALWAYS FRESH AND RELIABLE."

CIGARETTES—
KHEDIVIAL, 50 in a tin box, cash Rs. 6-8-0 per 100.
EXTRA FINE, Grand Format, 100 in a tin box, cash Rs. 5 per 100.
RAMSES, 25 in a paper box, and 500 in a tin box, cash Rs. 4 per 100.
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"NON PLUS ULTRA," 100 in a tin box, cash Rs. 3-0 per 100.
BEST EGYPTIAN, 100 in a paper box and 6 boxes in a tin box, cash Rs. 2-8 per 100.
TOBACCO,—YENEDJE in ½ lb. tins, cash Rs. 6-0 per lb.
TURKISH, in ½ lb. tins, cash Rs. 4-8 per lb.
CIGARS,—Havanna, Manilla, India, and Burmah.

ENGLISH CUT TOBACCO OF SUPERIOR QUALITY.

SMOKERS' REQUISITES OF ALL KINDS.

N.B.—As a warning against hideous imitations made by some other firm of the Co.'s renowned and well-known Cigarettes, with similar names and labels, the Public at large is requested to look for a fac-simile of their signature on a loose label immediately above Cigarettes inside the box, and in some cases above the box. None are genuine not bearing the same.

PRICE LISTS FOR SHIPPERS AND MERCHANTS ON APPLICATION TO

TH. VAFIADIS & CO.,
20, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

The "Cream of Scotch Whiskies," and has an enormous sale.

PHILLIPS & Co's "FERRINTOSH" WHISKY. Guaranteed Pure and
PHILLIPS & Co's "FERRINTOSH" WHISKY. Wholesome, and of delicate
PHILLIPS & Co's "FERRINTOSH" WHISKY. Fragrance.

Per Dozen, Rs. 25.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST WHISKY IN THE MARKET.

Chemists, Wine, and General Merchants. } PHILLIPS & CO., LD. { BOMBAY & POONA.

BAHADUR CIGARS.

BAHADUR	REGALIAS	6 inches long, in boxes of		50
BAHADUR	PRINCESSES	5	„ „	50
BAHADUR	No. 1	4½	„ „	100
BAHADUR	„ 2	4	„ „	100
BAHADUR	„ 3	3¾	„ „	100
BAHADUR	MANILLAS	4	„ „	100
BAHADUR	MORNING WHIFFS	3	„ „	200

GENUINE BAHADURS are obtainable from all RESPECTABLE Dealers throughout India.

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McDOWELL & CO.,
MADRAS.

PAINS IN THE BACK, GRAVEL, LUMBAGO, GOUT, RHEUMATISM

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	Rs. as.
By Pike and Dyke: a Tale of the Rise of the Dutch Republic, by G. A. Henty	3 12
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Dick O' the Fens: a Tale of the Great East Swamp by the same author	3 12
Ireland: by the Hon. Emily Lawless (Story of the Nation Series)	3 2
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Lectures on Certain Professors, by the Rev. Joseph Farrell	2 4
Memoirs of James Robert Hope-Scott, by Robert Ornsby, M. A.	15 0
Mary Howitt, by her Daughter Margaret Howitt	6 10
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Quicksilver: or, the Boy with no Skid to his Wheel, by G. Manville Fenn	3 12
Under False Colours, by Sarah Doudney	3 12

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

ALTERATION IN TRAIN SERVICE.

ON and from the 1st July, 1893, the PASSENGER TRAIN SERVICE on the Broad Gauge Section of the B. B. & C. I. Railway Company's System will be as follows:—

THROUGH TRAIN SERVICE.

DOWN TRAINS.

STATIONS.		Mail.	Ordinary.	Ordinary.	Through Mixed.	Local Mixed.
		H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
Bombay (Colaba)	Dep.	21 30	6 30	14 30	22 0	
Bulsar	Arr.	2 16	13 40	21 38	6 8	
	Dep	2 22	13 50	21 51	6 18	9 0
Surat	Arr.	3 30	16 6	0 7	8 56	11 34
	Dep	4 6	16 30	0 22	9 11	11 44
Broach	Arr.	5 15	18 33	2 19	11 33	14 2
	Dep	5 29	18 38	2 26	11 38	14 12
Baroda	Arr.	6 45	20 45	4 30	14 5	16 57
	Dep	6 58		4 40	14 15	17 11
Ahmedabad—						
Broad Gauge	Arr.	9 10		7 45	17 41	21 0
	Dep	9 35			17 58	
Metre Gauge	Dep	13 15		15 0	20 0	
Wadhwan	Arr.	9 01			22 45	

UP TRAINS.

STATIONS.		Mail.	Ordinary.	Ordinary.	Through Mixed.	Local Mixed.
		H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
Wadhwan	Dep	15 20		7 15		
Ahmedabad—						
Broad Gauge	Arr.	19 0		12 10		6 10
Metre Gauge	Arr.	15 30		10 25		6 40
Broad Gauge	Dep	21 42		16 35	20 0	10 21
Baroda	Arr.	21 42		16 38	23 38	10 22
	Dep	21 58	6 18	15 48	23 50	10 37
Broach	Arr.	23 18	7 22	17 10	1 25	11 57
	Dep	23 21	8 28	17 58	2 33	13 22
Surat	Arr.	0 35	10 22	20 0	5 1	15 42
	Dep	0 50	10 37	20 15	5 21	15 57
Bulsar	Arr.	2 18	12 49	22 27	8 1	18 35
	Dep	2 28	12 59	22 37	8 11	
Bombay (Colaba)	Arr.	7 15	20 13	6 15	16 40	

There will also be a few minor alterations in the Local Suburban Trains. For those and for Detailed Timings of Through Trains, see the issue of the Company's Guide and Coaching Tariff for the 3rd Quarter, 1893, and the Sheet Time Bills exhibited at Stations.

C. CROMMELIN,
Acting General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, June 21, 1893.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

VICTORIA, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith, Empress of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the Property and Credits of THAVUR CUTCHRA, of Bombay, Khoja Mahomedan, deceased.

KHANUBAI, one of the Widows of the said THAVUR CUTCHRA, deceased.....Petitioner.

ALL PERSONS claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased, are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness SIR CHARLES SARGENT, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid, the 19th Day of June, in the Year of Our Lord, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Ninety-three, and in the Fifty-sixth Year of Our Reign.

L. N. BANAJI,
Acting Registrar.

The Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

J. L. BRITTO,
The 19th Day of June, 1893.

Messrs. PESTANJEE, RUSTIM & KOLA, Petitioner's Attorneys.

BOMBAY CIRCULATING LIBRARY,
OPPOSITE GENERAL POST OFFICE, BOMBAY.

LOCAL YEARLY SUBSCRIPTIONS.
FOR IMMEDIATE SUPPLY.

INDIAN NEWSPAPERS.	Class A. Rs. a.	Class B. Rs. a.	Class C. Rs. a.
The "Times of India" on day of issue	48 0	36 0	24 0
The "Bombay Gazette" on day of issue	48 0	36 0	24 0
The "Pioneer" (Allahabad)	48 0	42 0	36 0
The "Civil and Military Gazette" (Lahore)	48 0	36 0	24 0
The "Englishman" (Calcutta)	45 0	36 0	24 0
The "Madras Mail"	48 0	36 0	24 0

Bombay Papers under Class A are delivered in the morning; under Class B, at noon; under Class C, in the evening.

Up-country Papers under Class A are delivered on day of arrival; under Class B, on second day; under Class C, on third day.

HOME WEEKLY NEWSPAPERS.	Class A. Rs. a.	Class B. Rs. a.	Class C. Rs. a.
Athenæum	13 8	11 8	8 0
British Medical Journal	26 0	22 0	16 0
Catholic Times	8 0	6 8	5 0
Dublin Weekly Freeman	10 0	8 8	6 8
Engineer	32 0	27 8	20 0
Engineering	32 0	27 8	20 0
English Mechanic and World of Science	12 0	10 0	7 0
Field	32 0	27 8	20 0
Funny Folks	6 0	5 0	4 0
Fair Play	15 0	13 0	6 0
*Graphic	26 0	22 8	15 0
Home News	24 0	21 0	13 0
* Illustrated London News	26 0	22 8	15 0
* Illustrated Sporting and Dramatic News	25 0	21 0	13 0
Lancet	30 0	28 0	22 0
London Figaro	6 0	5 0	4 0
Mail (Tri-weekly)	30 0	25 0	20 0
Overland Mail	24 0	21 0	13 0
Pall Mall Budget	28 0	24 0	16 0
Public Opinion	12 0	10 0	7 0
* Punch	13 0	11 0	8 0
St. James's Budget	24 0	21 0	13 0
Saturday Review	24 0	21 0	14 0
Scientific American	16 0	14 0	10 0
Do. do. Supplement	18 0	16 0	11 0
* Truth	25 0	22 0	14 0
Tablet (Catholic)	22 0	19 0	13 0
Times (Weekly Edition)	11 0	9 0	7 0
Tit-Bits	6 0	5 0	4 0
* Vanity Fair	25 0	22 0	14 0
* World	25 0	22 0	14 0
Weekly Register	15 0	13 0	8 0

Papers under class A. are delivered on arrival of the English Mail.

Papers under class B. are delivered on Thursday, following the arrival of the English Mail, i.e., about 3 or 4 days after receipt.

Papers under class C. are delivered on Monday, after class B., i.e., 8 days after arrival of the Mail.

MONTHLY MAGAZINES AND REVIEWS.	Class A. Rs. a.	Class B. Rs. a.	Class C. R. a.
Ave Maria	10 0	9 0	7 0
Birmingham Medical Journal	5 0	4 4	3 0
* Cassell's Family Magazine	5 8	5 0	3 8
Catholic Fireside	1 8	1 0	0 8
Chamber's Journal	5 8	5 0	3 8
Contemporary Review	22 0	20 0	14 0
Catholic World	20 0	17 8	12 8
Cornhill Magazine	4 8	4 0	3 0
Dublin Medical Journal	20 0	17 0	13 0
Dublin Review (Quarterly)	20 0	17 0	13 0
Edinburgh Medical Journal	20 0	17 0	13 0
Family Herald	4 8	4 0	3 0
Fortnightly Review	22 0	20 0	14 0
Glasgow Medical Journal	20 0	17 0	13 0
Harper's Monthly Magazine	9 8	8 0	6 0
Irish Monthly	4 8	4 0	3 0
Lamp (Catholic)	4 8	4 0	3 0
Leisure Hour	4 8	4 0	3 0
Longman's Magazine	4 8	4 0	3 0
Merry England	9 0	7 8	5 8
Marine Engineer	5 0	4 4	3 0
Macmillan's Magazine	9 0	7 8	5 8
Month	20 0	17 0	12 0
National Review	22 0	20 0	14 0
Ningteenth Century	22 0	20 0	14 0
Practitioner	14 0	12 0	8 8
Provincial Medical Journal	5 0	4 4	3 0
Review of Reviews	4 8	4 0	3 0
Textile Manufacturer	10 0	8 8	6 0
Do. Journal of Fabrics	8 8	7 8	5 0
Do. World	5 0	4 4	3 0
Young Ladies' Journal	6 8	5 8	3 8

Magazines under class A are delivered on arrival.

Magazines under class B are delivered one week after arrival.

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N.B.—The Summer or Christmas Numbers of the Publications marked * will only be supplied to Subscribers under class A paying subscription for the whole year.

The above YEARLY Subscriptions for the Dailies, Weeklies and Monthlies can be paid in HALF-YEARLY or QUARTERLY instalments.

Subscription must date from the first issues of the month and be paid in ADVANCE.

The Library has made arrangements to book Subscribers—For 5,000 Bombay and Up-country Anglo-Indian Dailies; for 10,000 Home Weeklies; and 10,000 Monthly Periodicals.

The Library at present supplies its Constituents with 1,000 copies of Bombay and Up-country Dailies, 2,500 Home Weeklies, and 3,500 Monthly Periodicals.

N.B.—Actual number of Subscribers 5,200.

PRICE CURRENT.—Published once a Week, contains Shipping, Arrivals, Departures Exports, Imports, and other Commercial News. Subscription Rs. 12, per year.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.

ARMY AND NAVY CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY, LIMITED,
of 105, Victoria Street, Westminster, London, S. W.

THE BOMBAY and KARACHI DEPOTS of the above Society will be CLOSED for STOCK-TAKING on SATURDAY, the 1st July, 1893.

For the Army and Navy Co-Operative Society, Limited,
LATHAM & Co.,
Managing Agents.

Bombay, 24th June, 1893.

WANTED

A SUPERINTENDENT for the Poona Municipal Jubilee Technical School.

Salary Rs. 50 per mensem, rising to Rs. 75 per mensem, by annual increments of Rs. 5.

The selected candidate will be on probation for 6 months and will be thereafter confirmed, if he gives satisfaction.

None but passed Students from the Jubilee Technical School at Bombay need apply.

Applications with copy of testimonials will be received by the Undersigned till the 5th of July next.

M. K. KUMTHEKAR, Secretary,
School Board, City Municipality, Poona.

Poona, Municipal Office, 19th June, 1893.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

CLUB WINES.

PHIPSON and Co., Bombay, are now supplying 165 Military Messes and 47 Clubs with the finest VINTAGE WINES from the following well-known Houses:—

CHRISTOPHER AND Co.	London.
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DESBORDES ET FILS.	Avize.
COLIGNY FRERES.	Rheims.
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J. SACCONE.	Gibraltar.
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Secretaries and Presidents of Clubs and Military Messes can now obtain Wines from the above well-known Firms, without the inconvenience and expense of importing direct.

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ROSS AND CAMERON'S NATURAL HIGHLAND WHISKIES shipped in three qualities. The produce under the old natural system of distillation of finest selected Home-grown Barley and distilled within the Highlands of Scotland. Highlanders resident abroad should note,

Prices:—"Lochgorm" Rs. 28, "H.R." (Highlander label) Rs. 31, "C. E. B." Rs. 34.

"LOCHGORM" in 1 Gallon "DEMIJOHNS," Rs. 15. ½ Gallon, Rs. 8.

Special Terms to Messes, Clubs, and large Buyers.

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CROFT, MODY & CO.,

SOLE AGENTS FOR

CH. DE CAZANOVE, AVIZE
(Champagne).

FRESH CONSIGNMENTS TO HAND.

Vin Monarque	at Rs. 70	Per Doz.	Quarts.		
Carte Blanche	,,	,,	56	,,	,,
Carte Noire	,,	,,	49	,,	,,
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Large Discounts allowed to the Trade, Clubs, and Messes.

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The Company's Telephones being the Master Patents of Bell, Edison, Gower, Blake, &c., are the very best instruments extant, and are the same as are in use in nearly all the large Cities and Towns in England and America. They are of the best English make and will give greater satisfaction and be found more economical than cheap instruments of English or Continental manufacture, which for all practical purposes are generally useless.

Estimates furnished and the erection of Installations undertaken. Terms on application.

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"KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES."
"KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES."
"KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES."
"KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES."

"A Simple Fact about" KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES. Ask throughout the World, in any country that can be named, you will find them largely sold. There is absolutely no remedy that is so speedy in giving relief, so certain to cure, and yet the most delicate can take them.

UNRIVALLED REMEDY
UNRIVALLED REMEDY
UNRIVALLED REMEDY
UNRIVALLED REMEDY

"94, Commercial Road, Peckham, July 12.

"Dear Sir,—I am a poor hand at expressing my feelings, but I should like to thank you. Your lozenges have done wonders in relieving my terrible cough. Since I had the operation of "Tracheotomy" (the same as the late Emperor of Germany, and unlike him, thank God, I am still alive) performed at St. Bartholomew's Hospital, no one could possibly have had a more violent cough; it was so bad at times that it quite exhausted me. The mucus, which was very copious and hard, has been softened, and I have been able to get rid of it without difficulty.—I am, Sir, yours truly, J. HILL."

MEDICAL NOTE.

The above speaks for itself. From strict inquiry it appears that the benefit from using Keating's Cough Lozenges is understated. The operation was a specially severe one, and was performed by the specialist, Dr. H. T. Butlin, of St. Bartholomew's Hospital. Since the operation the only means of relief is the use of these Lozenges. So successful are they that one affords immediate benefit, although from the nature of the case the throat irritation is intense.

UNRIVALLED TESTIMONY:

Under date Sept 8th, 1891, Mr. Hill again writes:—"I should long since have been dead but for your Lozenges—they are worth their weight in gold." I will gladly see and tell anyone what a splendid cough remedy they are.

Keating's Cough Lozenges, the unrivalled remedy for COUGH, HOARSENESS, and THROAT TROUBLES, are sold in Bottles by all Chemists.

PRINTING PAPERS Manufactured by Messrs. JOHN DICKINSON and Co., London, specially for Indian Markets.

To-day's Issue of the *Bombay Gazette* is printed on J. D. & Co's Lion Brand Croxley Brown Label Printings.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, published Weekly on the departure of English Mail, 28 Pages of the "Full Mail Budget" size, containing all the information of the previous week carefully arranged; Army, Navy, Sports, and other Commercial News. Subscription Rs. 12, per year. Indian Subscription, Rs. 13 per year, free of postage. English Subscription, Rs. 17 per year including postage.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK of INDIA, LIMITED.

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PAID-UP CAPITAL .....£ 500,000
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H. CHALMERS,
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TO-DAY.

Gymkhana, XI. vs. XXII.
Imperial Flour Mills Company, Apollo Street, 2 p. m.
Y. M. C. A. Athletic Club, vs. Islam Gymkhana Cooperage, 2 p.m. (weather permitting).
The Anjuman-e-Elmi-e-Farsi Conversational Meeting, New High School, Fort, 5 p.m.
Mr. Smedley's Recital, Elphinstone College, 4 p.m.
Aryan Social Union, Professor Nattoo Manchharam Dhund's Lecture, People's Free Reading Room, Fort, 8-30 p.m.
Music at the Esplanade Bandstand, 6. p. m.
Music at the Victoria Gardens, 5-45 p. m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived yesterday :—Drumfell (s), from Cardiff; St. Pancras (s), Fabgance; Banda (s), Hamburg; and Simla (s), Buarch.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed on the 22nd :—Venus (schr), for Seychelles. Yesterday :—Maida (s), for Calcutta; Colaba (s), Bassein; Hoseini (s), Jeddah, &c.; and Siam (s), Aden.

SAINT THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.—The Bishop of Bombay will preach in the Cathedral to-morrow evening.

PARLI HILL GUN CLUB will meet at Love Grove, Worli, at 4-30 p. m., to-day, weather permitting.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s. s. Satrunjee entered and the s. s. Hoseinee left the dock yesterday.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The s. s. Dragoman entered, and the s. s. Gisela left the dock on Thursday; and the s. s. Surat entered, and the s. s. Siam left it yesterday.

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL : ROVERS' FOOTBALL CLUB.—A practice game will be played on the Cooperage ground this evening at 5-30 p.m. All Association Football players are requested to attend.

SERIOUSLY INJURED BY A FALL.—Nuzzer Nathaji, aged seventeen years, was, on Thursday last, standing on the branch of a tree, on Malabar Hill, when the branch gave way, and he fell on a wall, the top of which was covered with pieces of glass, and then rolled to the ground, severely injuring himself. He was removed to the J. J. Hospital.

SCALDED AT THE PUMPING STATION.—Sonoo Ganoo, aged twenty-five years, residing at Breach Candy Road, was, on Thursday last, removed to the Gooculdas Tejpal Hospital, suffering from a burn on his chest, caused by the accidental bursting of a cock on the engines, at the Love Grove Pumping Station, where he was employed.

MR. SMEDLEY'S RECITALS TO ELPHINSTONIANS.—Under the auspices of the Elphinstone College Union Mr. Ronald Smedley, the popular elocutionist, will give a series of recitals from standard authors, this afternoon, at 4 p.m., in the college hall. Members of the Union and Elphinstonians are invited to attend.

LECTURE ON THE DOWRY CUSTOM.—Under the auspices of the Parsi Marriage Association Mr. Rastam Barjorji Paymaster, B.A., joint honorary secretary of the Association, will deliver a public lecture on the "Danger to Society from the Dowry Nuisance", to-morrow (Sunday), at 5-30 p.m. (weather permitting), in the Framji Cawasji Institute. Parsi ladies and gentlemen are invited to attend.

BURGLARY AT CHINCH BUNDER.—Ramnarayen Shivprasad, a *purkhoos* rent collector, residing in a room, on the ground floor of a three-storeyed house, at Chinch Bunder, reported to the police, that at 9 o'clock, on Thursday night, he locked the door of his room, and went to his master's house, at Memon Moholla, but on returning home, at about 11 o'clock, he found the lock removed from the door, and on entering the room he discovered that a box was forced open and gold and silver ornaments and cash, of the collective value of Rs. 205, were abstracted therefrom.

BAND AT THE VICTORIA GARDENS.—The Band of the G. I. P. Railway Volunteer, will play the following programme at the Victoria Gardens, this evening, at 5-45 p.m., weather permitting :—

March	Step out Lads — Hassell.
Overture	Action — Auber.
Valse	Viennoise — Czibulka.
Selection	Captain Therese — Planquette.
Romance	Cornet Solo — ; A. Owen.
Galop	The Poltergeist — Faust.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN!

MUSIC AT THE ESPLANADE BANDSTAND.—By the kind permission of the Officers of the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps, the Volunteer Band will play the following programm, at the Esplanade Bandstand, at 6 o'clock this evening (weather permitting) :—

Quadrille	Lucky Life — C. Coote.
Overture	Emmadi Resburga — Meyerbeer.
Polka (cornet solo)	Paramatta — G. Tomkins.
Valse	Spanish Cadova — Juan Gomez.
Reminiscences	Of all Nations — F. Godfrey.
Galop	The Planters — Frick.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

DEATH FROM TETANUS.—An inquest was held by Mr Allan F. Turner, the Coroner, yesterday, at Raichore Street, near Prince's Dock, touching the death of a cartdriver, named Parbutee Sumbhoo, aged twenty-two years. On the 19th inst., at about 10 a.m., the deceased was backing his cart, near the G. I. P. Railway goods shed, at Wari Bunder, when he accidentally got his legs entangled in the reins of his bullocks, which caused him to fall on the ground, fracturing his left forearm. He was immediately taken to the J. J. Hospital, where, after being treated, he was sent home. On Wednesday last tetanus set in and he died subsequently. The jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

SERIOUS DISTURBANCE AT FALKLAND ROAD.—At the Girgaum Police Court yesterday, Inspector Briscoe, again charged Ahmedkhan Mancokhan and Fattoo Kadar, both ex-policemen, and five others before Mr. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, with rioting and causing grievous hurt to one Daryakhan Vullikhan and one Pestonji Rustomji, on the night of the 29th of April last. Superintendent McDermott conducted the prosecution. The first accused was defended by Mr. Velinker, the fourth by Mr. Rele, the fifth by Mr. Balkrishna, and the seventh by Mr. Sorabji Bezonji. The rest of the accused were not represented. It appears that on the 19th of April last a disturbance took place between Fattoo Kadar and one Alamkhan and some other Pathans, in the house of a woman, at Falkland Road, and the latter was assaulted. On the 29th of April last, the whole of the accused, who are members of a gang, at the head of which is one Saidoo, a notorious character, now in jail, armed themselves with sticks, went along the Grant Road down to the Musjid Lane, where they commenced striking against a shed, erected by one Ditta, and in which a marriage-ceremony was going on. When the accused were told to go away quietly, and not to disturb the ceremony, they became excited and troublesome, saying that they had come there in search of some Pathans. They then went further on, and saw the complainant Daryakhan lying asleep on a *charpoy*, on the road in front of his house, and believing him to be one of the Pathans who had struck Fattoo on the night of the 19th April, assaulted him with bamboo sticks, fracturing his left collar-bone. The complainant immediately raised an alarm, which brought some Pathans to his assistance, when a general fight ensued between the accused and the Pathans, who after some time returned to their rooms. The accused then had a free-fight amongst themselves, and in the altercation the sixth accused Pestonji Rustomji sustained a fracture of his left forearm and other injuries. The accused then decamped, and were nowhere to be found, until they were arrested by Inspector Briscoe and Constable Good on the following morning, at Falkland Road. Daryakhan and the Parsee were taken to the Hospital, where they were detained for treatment for some weeks. The Magistrate, in delivering judgment, said that there was no doubt that the first two accused were the persons concerned in the disturbance and sentenced the first prisoner to six months' rigorous imprisonment and the second to three months' hard labour, while the remaining five prisoners, against whom there was no sufficient evidence, were discharged.

A STRANGE incident occurred in a cricket match played at Trincomallee the other day. Gunner Quinlin was in the outfield, when a ball was hit up high in the air towards him. He ran back to catch it, but could not quite get under it. He just managed, however, to reach it, and then a strange thing happened. The ball hit him fair on the top of the helmet (a regulation one), and, instead of bouncing off, went right through, resting on the man's head inside, and also flattening the helmet somewhat over his ears. The umpire gave the player out. Lieutenant Bigge, R.E., who reports the incident, asks whether the umpire's decision was a correct one.

THE CHARGE AGAINST THE MANAGER OF THE CHURCH MISSIONARY SOCIETY.

At the Girgaum Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. W. R. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, C. A. Ellis, late manager of the Church Missionary Society, appeared to answer the charge, brought against him by Rev. W. G. Peel, secretary of the Society, of criminal breach of trust in respect of about Rs. 7,588, the funds of the Society.

Mr. Kirkpatrick instructed by Messrs, Crasigie, Lynch and Owen, conducted the prosecution, whilst Mr. Inverarity, instructed by Messrs. Roughton and Byrne, defended the accused.

The complainant, in his information, stated that he was the secretary of the Church Missionary Society and resided at Girgaum. He knew one Clarence Arthur Ellis who was a manager of the Society's office in Bombay, and had been since last year. It was a portion of his duties as such manager to keep the Society's rough cash book and to forward to the Bank of Bombay such sums as the complainant gave him from time to time for that purpose. On or about 27th February, 1893 the complainant handed to the aforesaid Clarence Arthur Ellis the sum of Rs 109-10-9 to be paid into the Bank of Bombay together with a credit slip, dated 27th February, 1893. The complainant had examined the bank pass-book Indian Fund, and he could find no acknowledgment of the receipt of the aforesaid sum by the Bank. On or about the 7th day of March, 1893, the complainant handed over to the aforesaid Clarence Arthur Ellis the sum of Rs. 387-14-0 made up of cheques and cash with direction to pay the same into the Bank of Bombay to the credit of the Church Missionary Society Indian Fund. On examing the Bank pass-book the complainant found that the Bank had acknowledged the receipt of the two aforesaid cheques, but not of the sum of Rs. 123-14-0 cash. On the 29th of March last the complainant handed to the aforesaid Clarence Arthur Ellis the sum of Rs. 828-11-0, made up of the cheques of the value of Rs. 191-6-6 and cash Rs. 637-4-6 with directions to pay the same into the Church Missionary Society Indian Fund in the Bank of Bombay. The complainant found that the Bank had acknowledged the receipt of the Rs. 191-6-6 the amount of the cheques but not of Rs. 637-4-6 the amount of cash. Under the above circumstances the complainant charged the aforesaid Clarence Arthur Ellis with criminal breach of trust and criminal misappropriation of the three items named above and the complainant prayed that a warrant might be issued for the arrest of the accused and that he might be dealt with according to law.

The complainant, in his second information stated that since the information lodged by him on the 16th May against the accused he had discovered that the accused had misappropriated a cheque, being the property of the Society. On or about 29th March last he handed to the accused Ellis, a cheque for the sum of Rs. 1,512-8-0 drawn on the Bank of Bombay in favour of the Church Missionary Society English Fund, against the Church Missionary Society Indian Fund, for the purpose of the said amount being transferred from the latter fund to the former. The cheque was not crossed and was payable to bearer. Together with the said cheque the complainant handed over to the accused a pay-in-slip with the amount of the said cheque and directed him to pay the cheque into the Bank of Bombay. The accused did not pay the cheque into the Bank of Bombay, but, having got the same in his possession for nearly two months, he, on the 8th of May presented the cheque for payment which was refused by the Bank as the payment of the cheque had been stopped by the complainant previously as he had suspected that the accused had stolen or misappropriated the same. The complainant further charged the accused that on the 16th January last, he handed over to the accused the sum of Rs. 2,588-12-10 in cheques and cash together with pay-in-slips with direction to pay the same in the Bank to the credit of the Society Indian Fund. On examining the Bank pass-book the complainant found that the Bank had acknowledged the receipt of the cheques and Rs. 628 out of Rs. 1,081-14-10 in cash, leaving a balance of Rs. 453-14-10 unaccounted for, which the complainant said the accused retained in his possession for his own use. The complainant further charged the accused that it was the part of his duties as a manager to receive subscription collected by the peon on behalf of the Nassack Orphanage and Eurasian Boar Fund and to pay such subscription into the Bank. The said accused received from the collecting peon subscription collected on behalf of the Orphanage amounting to Rs. 341 but only paid Rs. 236, a part thereof into the Bank; but had not paid the balance of Rs. 105 nor had he accounted for the same and had misappropriated the same to his own use. On the 31st of January Rs. 120 from Messrs. Richardson and Cruddas, on the 11th of February Rs. 50 from Messrs. Owen and Okell, on the 17th of February Rs. 50 from Messrs. Gaddum Bythel and Co., and on the 22nd of February Rs. 30 from Mr. R. S. Brown, making a total of Rs. 250. Under these circumstances the complainant charged the accused with criminal misappropriation and breach of trust, or with attempting to commit the said offences in respect of the cheque for Rs. 1,512-8 and with criminal breach of trust and misappropriation of Rs. 453-10 and Rs. 105 and Rs. 250, last two sums making a total of Rs. 355.

Mr. Kirkpatrick, in stating the facts of the case, said that the Church Missionary Society was primarily a religious society, which carried on various charitable schemes. For these schemes it derived support from public subscriptions paid by several charitable persons. The Society's Bank was the Bank of Bombay where the amount of subscriptions was deposited. The Society kept three separate funds, the English Fund, the Indian Funds, called the Indian Female Normal School Fund. The Rev. Mr. Peel was the present secretary, and had been so for the last six or seven months. The accused had been the manager of the Society for the last fourteen or fifteen months, and to him was the general management of affairs and details of the administration entrusted. His salary was Rs. 225 per month. Before the time that he was appointed manager, the accused was a clerk in the employ of the Society for four years. The chief officer of such a Society's office was the secretary, a reverend gentleman; he was very frequently changed as he had to go to different places on missions. But the manager was a permanent officer, in whom absolute confidence was vested. Accordingly, the accused enjoyed the absolute confidence of the secretary (Mr. Peel). The accused kept books, recieved all moneys, and kept the key of the safe, in which those moneys were placed until sent to the Bank. Besides Mr. Ellis in whose hands all the property of the Society was, and all the moneys sent to Bank found their way, there was another clerk, named Vasudev, in the office and some collecting peons. The collecting peons handed over the money to the accused, who kept it in the safe until the banking day, when the secretary would come and send the money to the Bank. The money received by the accused were duly entered in the cash book. There was a book which would show what amount was deposited in the Bank. When cheques or cash were sent to the Bank pay-slips were also made for them. On the 5th May, Mr. Ellis was absent from the office, and Mr. Peel wanted the key of the safe. He sent a man to Mr. Ellis and went himself, too, to get the key, but it was not given. The accused stated he was sick and did not remember where it was placed by him. The safe was then forced open, and from the papers and documents that Mr. Peel took out from the safe he filed information which had been lodged in the Court. The accused had misappropriated Rs. 453. In April the books were made up to the end of the year, and it was found out that Rs. 453 less was sent to the Bank by the accused than he ought to have sent. He was given a sum of Rs. 1,081 to be sent to the Bank of Bombay to be deposited to the credit of the Society. It was found that the Bank only received Rs. 628 and the balance of Rs. 453 was never sent to the Bank. Mr. Kirkpatrick gave the figures in detail as to how the other sums of money were misappropriated by the accused and how the sums were entered in the books of the Society.

Evidence was then gone into, and the Rev. Mr. William George Peel was called as the first witness.

Rev. W. G. Peel, examined by Mr Kirkpatrick said he belonged to the Church of England and at present was the Secretary of the Church Mission Society, he took charge of the office on the 1st November, 1892. Mr. Peel was previously secretary for six months. It so happened the secretaries had to change as they came and went. The accused was the manager when he joined the office. He dismissed the accused on the 10th May last when he opened the safe. The accused's present salary was Rs. 225. He was the manager for fourteen months, before that he had been a clerk for three years. Besides the accused there was another clerk Vasudev in the employ of the Society. The clerk was on Rs. 60 per month. The accused had the charge of all the books or the Society and all the money that came into the office, he kept in the safe. Part of the money collected was given directly to the accused; the accused had the keys. Except one day when he was to be immediately sent for. It was in the month of December the accused was away for a day, and witness had the key on that day. He was also away to Matheran from 4th to the 25th of April. Money received in money was the money sent as post office orders, cheques, and cash paid by subscribers. Some came by post office orders, some by peons, and some by cheques. Witness handed over the money to the accused, and saw that it was entered in the book, there was no physical possession of the money until the banking day. It was the accused's duty to pay all money into the Bank that he received. Witness made, first inquiry about the accused on the 22nd January, 1892. It was with regard to a cheque for Rs. 240 for Rev. Mowat. Witness asked Ellis about the cheque if it was paid in. He said he had duly paid it. Witness heard nothing more from Mr. Mowat until 15th April. Witness wrote to Rev. Mowat and stated that he was duly paid, and a receipt was held for the same. The receipts were sent to Mr. Moat on the 25th June by post. As witness started for Poona on the 23rd January he gave it to the accused to post it. Mr. Mowat told the witness that he had not received the letter. On the 25th April there was a complaint about the Rs. 240. The accused was at Matheran on the 15th April, witness waited for him till he came back. As soon as Mr. Ellis returned witness put Mr. Mowat's letter in his hand. Mr. Ellis said he had an ample explanation for it. For two successive days witness demanded an explanation, but he said he was much pressed with work, and then he produced a small pocket book, and said "see I wrote this before I went to Matheran." There was a deficit, and he was afraid to tell witness about it. There was a sum of Rs. 435 in an envelope, which he pointed out to the witness. When he produced some I. O. U's. and said these with the Rs. 435 make up Rs. 480. If these figure struck the witness before he left he should have known it was Mr. Mowat's money. He referred to Rs. 480, which ought to have gone to Mr. Mowat. Witness accepted the possible explanation. The accused said he was very unhappy as he thought witness suspected him. He did not touch the money he had no need of money. This witness told him did not explain why the money for the quarter ending December was delayed. Witness found that vouchers were abstracted from the book. Witness thereupon asked Vasudev if that was the voucher-book. Witness strongly complained about this, and the accused then produced vouchers from Vasudev's papers. Witness had seen those vouchers in the book in January. On that particular day when the inquiry was made Vasudev was not in office. Witness went himself and got the book. The book was kept on an open shelf in the office under the accused's charge. The accused said he knew nothing about it. Witness told him that it amounted to a crime to abstract vouchers from the book. On the evening in question the witness had gone to Vasudev's place, and Vasudev said he did not take out the vouchers from the book. The next morning witness went to office, at Dhunji Street, Girgaum. The accused was there, Vasudev was also there, though witness could not be positive about it. After the ordinary business was done, witness commenced to make enquries, and the accused produced a voucher for Rs. 241 out of papers which the witness had examined the day before. Witness insisted upon having the other also. The accused then produced it from the direction of Vasudev's desk. Vasudev was not in the office at the time. Witness said it was a very serious fault, and the accused said that was the only careless action of his. The witness then told him to give up possession of everything in his charge. Witness told him he wanted to change the system of the office and excepting the petty items for expenditure witness intended to have possession of every sum. Those changes would have been carried out, but for the illness of the accused. During the time the alterations were being carried out Ellis kept the key of the safe. None had access to the safe except Mr. Ellis. On the evening of the 5th of May Mr. Ellis did not come to office. Witness inquired of the key from the accused, but the reply was that he was too ill to be spoken to. On the following Saturday the witness himself went to the accused to demand the key, but Mrs. Ellis requested him not to speak to the patient and witness returned without the key. Witness, Vasudev, and peons often went to the house, but could not get the key. Two letters were received by the witness from Mr. Ellis, written by Mrs. Ellis, who stated that the key was not to be found, and Mr. Ellis did not remember where he had placed it. The letters were written after the 10th May. After consulting the Committee witness broke open the safe on the 10th May, although the Committee advised him not to force open the safe. The lock was not injured, and witness wanted the keys to look up the safe, after it was forced open. Up to the present moment the key was not forthcoming. It was eight days after this that witness filed the first information. All money received in the office was handed over to the accused, and he entered them in the books. The money until sent to the Bank was placed in the safe. Before witness got suspicious he had a very high opinion about the accused. When witness took charge of the office he did not approve of the system of the office, but he thought knowing the character the accused bore it would be an insult to change the system. Money was sent to the Bank once or twice a week. The intervals were some times longer, but that was the general practice. The usual practice was to call upon Mr. Ellis to bring all the cheques and cash, before doing so he added up the cash-book and showed the total to witness. Witness checked it, and then the pay-in-slips were made out and signed by the witness, after being satisfied that the amount was correct. The cash and the cheques' total in the cash-book slips must agree. There were three separate cash books and three different funds. Originally though there were five funds there were only four cash-books. The money received on account of the Nassack Orphanage was entered in the collection-book. That money was handed over to the accused who was supposed to have sent the money to the Bank. Until the beginning of February last, witness knew nothing about the Nassack Orphanage Fund. Witness heard it from Mr. Roberts of Nassack about a deficit in the Orphanage Fund, and witness asked Mr. Ellis about it, who said it was all right, the money had been sent to the Bank and there was the pass-book.

The case at this stage was adjourned to Friday, the 30th instant, at 2-30 p.m.

BOMBAY NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY.

THE usual monthly meeting of the members took place at the Society's rooms, on Wednesday last, the 21st instant, Mr. M. C. Turner presiding.

NEW MEMBERS.

The following gentlemen were duly elected members of the Society :—Surgeon-Major J. Parker, M.D. (Bombay); Mr. R. A. Lamb, I.C.S. (Alibag); Mr. Sumboonath Sukul (Benares); Mr. F. G. Brook Fox, F.G.S. (Ganjam); Mr. F. Kinsman (Mandalay); Mr. G. C. Minniken (Simla); Major J. Clibboro, I.S.C. (Roorkee); Mr. Arthur Smythies (Dehra Dun); Mr. H. Charles Hill (Naini Tal); Major-General C. F. Harper (Coonoor); Khan Saheb Nizamuddin (Khandesh (Kalyan); Mr. James B. W. Biddle (Karwar); Mr. C. H. Fawcett, I.C.S. (Satara); Mr. A. Kinloch (Rangoon); and Mr. C. F. Gilbert, C.E. (Burmah).

CONTRIBUTIONS DURING MAY.

Mr. H. M. Phipson then acknowledged receipt of the the following contributions to the Society's collections since the last meeting :—

Contribution.	Description.	Contributor.
8 Crocodile's Eggs	Crocodilus palustris	Mr S Tomlinson, CE
1 Hartebeest's head.	Bubalis Swaynii	Dr H F Cleveland.
8 Panther Cubs foetal specimens.	Felis pardus	Mr C W Davies.
1 Cuckoo	Cuculus canorus	Mr H Bulkley.
A skull of a Dugong found on Coast of Cutch.	Halicore dugong	Dr Ardeshir Dadabhai.
2 Panther Cubs	Felis pardus	Mr H E Winter, CS
Boar Tusks	10½ by 2½	Mr F A Hill.
1 Snake	Lycodon aulicus	Capt Churchward.
1 Centipede and Scorpions.	From Aden	Capt E Shopland.
4 Leopard's Skin	Felis pardus	Major H B Thornhill.
5 Lizards (alive)	Sitana ponticeriana.	Rev F Dreckmann, S.J.
1 European Roller (alive).	Coracias garrula	Capt Durant.
Spur Fowl (alive)	From Africa	Mr R R Jardine.
1 Pair Large Kudu Horns.	Strepsiceros Kudu	Dr H F Cleveland
1 Pied Cuckoo (alive).	Cocoystes jacobinus	Mr Wm Mountain.
1 Scaly Ant Eater (alive).	Manis pontadactyla.	Mr Daji A Hare.
1 Black Ant's Nest.	From Matheran	Dr J C Lisboa.
1 Painted Snipe (alive).	Rhynchoea bengalensis.	Mrs Pearson.
Eggs of Crab Plover and Spoonbill.	From Somali Coast.	Capt T G Finny.
15 Bird's Skins		Capt A Newnham.
1 Pied Cuckoo (alive).	Cocoystes jacobinus	Lieut Colin Campbell.
1 Myna (alive)	Acridotheres tristis.	Mr G V Evans.
2 Tortoises	From Africa	Mr J H Blake.
A number of Bird's Eggs.	From Abbottabad.	Vety-Capt Jas Mills Shopland.
1 Dhaman	Ptyas mucosus	Hon Mr Justice Parsons.
3 Bats	Megaderma lyra	Mr W George.

MINOR CONTRIBUTIONS.

From Mr. R. Thom, Miss Baird, Mr. N. S. Symons, Mr. J. M. Coode, and Mr. F. A. Little.

CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE LIBRARY.

Indian Moths, Vol. I. (Hampson); from Mr. W. F. Sinclair, C.S., Transactions of the Entomological Society of London for 1892 ..... In exchange.
A Hunter's Wanderings in Africa, 3rd Edition, (Selous) ..... Purchased.
Proceedings of the Zoological Society of London Part IV., 1892, from Mr. W. F. Sinclair, C.S.
Actes de la Societe Scientifique du Chili. Tome II. ..... In exchange.
Proceedings of the Linnean Society of New South Wales, Vol. VII., Part IV. .....
Pharmacographica Indica (Dymock, Warden, and Hooper), Part VI ....

PAPERS READ.

The following papers which will appear in full in the Society's Journal were then placed before the meeting, and extracts from them were read and discussed :—(1.) Notes on Sport in Somali Land, by C. G. Dodgson, I. C. S. (2.) Small Game Shooting in the Neighbourhood of Bombay, Season 1892-93, by E. L. Barton. (3.) Habits of the Indian Robin, by Captain. A. Newnham. (4.) Note on *Argynnis niphe*, a nymphalid butterfly, by Mrs. S. Robson. (5.) Note on same, by L. de Niceville. (6.) On the occurrence of the Hyaena in South Travancore, by H. S. Ferguson. (7.) The flowering of Bamboos, by G. Jasper Nicholls, I. C. S.

BADHAM PILE AND COMPANY.

THE following is the report of the directors of this company for the year ending 31st March, 1893, to be presented at a general meeting convened for Thursday next :—In submitting to the shareholders the tenth triennial report, being for the year ending 31st March 1893, the directors are glad to state that the working of the company for the year under review has been satisfactory. The volume of business transacted has been larger than for some years past, and when it is remembered that year by year competition is becoming increasingly keen, the directors take this fact as good evidence of the sound methods which govern the company's transactions. The gross profit amounts to Rs. 2,68,812-11-1, and after deducting all charges relative to the working of the business and writing off Rs. 11,417-8-2 as bad and doubtful debts, there remains an available balance of Rs. 69,543-0-3, which the directors propose to apportion as follows :—Rs. 50,000 in payment of a dividend of Rs. 10 per share, free of income-tax ; Rs. 10,000 to be written off the freehold premises at Secundarabad ; Rs.2,500 depreciation in furniture and fixtures ; Rs. 5,000 to be carried to the reserve fund, which will then stand at Rs. 1,83,975-0-4 ; and the balance, Rs. 2,043-0-3 to be carried forward to next year's account. The stock has been carefully taken under the supervision of the manager and ample allowance made for deterioration in value. The managing director, Mr. R. Pile, having been ordered to Europe on account of ill-health, the management of the company in India has been placed in the hands of Mr. E. Bollam. Mr. Pile, however, retains his post of managing director, and whilst in Europe will purchase goods on behalf of the company and act as their agent generally. Mr. Alex. McKenzie and Mr. H. C. Burder, having returned from Europe, have resumed their seats on the board of directors. Under section 80 of the Articles of Association, Mr. H. C. Burder retires from the board of directors, but is eligible for re-election. Mr. N. S. Symons, the auditor, retires from office, and the meeting will be required to appoint an auditor for the ensuing year.

Mr. H. W. BENNETT, Deputy Consulting Engineer for Railways, left Madras yesterday in order to inspect the Bezwada Godavary Section of the East Coast Railway. He will inspect the Kistna Bridge line in company with Mr. Spring, when final orders will be passed for opening the line for goods traffic, which is expected to take place on or a little after the 1st July. The Vizagapatam-Godavary Section, a link of some sixty miles, will not be be inspected, as was originally arranged by the Government Inspecting Officer, during his present visit, for the purpose of being opened so soon as next month. The late rains in the Northern Circars have had a detrimental effect on the permanent way, and it is thought advisable to allow some time for the ground to consolidate after the recent heavy flushing before rolling-stock is allowed to pass over it. The Vizagapatam-Godavary Section will most probably be opened for traffic next August.

HIGH COURT.—ORIGINAL SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice BAYLEY.)

THE LATE SIR THARIA TOPUN'S ESTATE.

SALLEY MAHOMED JAFFERBHOY AND OTHERS VS. LADY JANBAI AND OTHERS.

THIS was the argument of a rule *nisi*, obtained by the plaintiffs, the grand children of the late Sir Tharia Topun, on the 18th ultimo, from the vacation judge, Mr. Justice Fulton, requiring the first defendant, the widow and sole surviving executrix of the late Sir Tharia Topun, to show cause why she should not be restrained from carrying on the business of the firm of her late husband, from intermeddling with the estate, &c. The Hon. Mr. Lang and Mr. Macpherson, instructed by Messrs. Little, Smith, Nicholson and Bowen, appeared for the plaintiffs. Sir Griffith Evans, instructed by Messrs. Roughton and Byrne, appeared for the first defendant, Lady Janbai. Mr. Inverarity, instructed by Messrs. Little, Smith, Nicholson, and Bowen, appeared for the ninth and tenth defendants, the widow and daughter of Musabhoy, in support of the rule. The other defendants were unrepresented.

Sir Griffith Evans, who has come down to Bombay specially to argue the rule on behalf of Lady Janbai, said that before proceeding to deal with the matter he had to thank his Lordship and the other Judges of the High Court for the courtesy they had extended to him to appear in the case. The learned counsel then directed the attention of his Lordship to the Testamentary suit tried before him and to the remarks made by him in that suit against Lady Janbai which the other side sought to make the most of, and which, for the purposes of the present suit, ought not to be regarded by the Court.

The learned counsel then read the following plaint making lengthy comments on the same :—The plaintiffs state as follows :—(1) Sir Tharia Topun, Knight, a Khoja inhabitant of Bombay, died at Bombay on the 8th day of May 1891, having duly thereto duly made his last will dated the 14th January, 1886, and two codicils thereto dated respectively the 1st November, 1888, and the 21st July, 1889, whereby he appointed his eldest son Musabhoy Tharia and his widow, the said Lady Janbai respectively, as his executor and executrix and trustees. 2. The testator died possessed of considerable property, moveable and immoveable, at Zanzibar and Bombay and elsewhere and left him surviving his widow, the 1st defendant, five sons Musabhoy and Jafferbhoy, both since deceased, Mahomed Mehdi, Mahomed Ali and Mahomed Hoosein, the second, third, fourth defendants, and four daughters, the fifth, sixth, seventh and eighth defendants. 3. By the said will and two codicils the testator made certain devises and bequests in favour of his said widow and daughters and certain other pecuniary and other bequests and divises, and bequeathed all the residue of his property among his said five sons. 4. The first defendant applied for probate of three other codicils alleged to have been made by the testator and dated respectively the 12th January, 1890, 1st November, 1890, and 6th February, 1891. The said codicils had been prepared by the direction of the first defendant and contained bequests, devises and declarations in favour of the first defendant and her son, the fourth defendant. Probate of the said three codicils was refused by the honorable court sitting in its Testamentary and Intestate Jurisdiction, on the ground that the said codicils dated respectively the 12th January, 1890, and 1st November, 1890, had been made under the coercion and undue influence of the first defendant, and that the said codicil, dated 6th February, 1891, was not duly executed by the testator as it was of unsound and disposing mind. The plaintiffs will only upon the terms of the said three codicils and the proceedings upon the application for probate thereof and the judgment therein. 5. Probate of the said will and codicils dated respectively the 14th day of October 1886, and the 21st July 1889, were granted to the said Musabhoy Tharia and the first defendant on the 29th day of March, 1893. The said probate were granted to the first defendant jointly with the said Musabhoy Tharia solely on the ground that she had been appointed executrix by the said will, and the plaintiffs believe that if the said learned judge, who tried the said matter, had considered that he had jurisdiction to refuse to grant probate of the said 1st defendant, he would have so refused. 6. The first defendant had filed an appeal against the said order refusing to grant probate of the said three codicils. 7. The said Musabhoy Tharia died on the 11th day of May 1893 and the first defendant has informed, and was executrix of the said will, and two codicils and sole trustee of the said estate. 8. The first and second plaintiffs are the sons and the fourth plaintiff is the grandson of the said Jafferbhoy Tharia who died on the 22nd day of September 1891, having previously thereto duly made his will dated the 30th day of July, 1891, appointed the said Musabhoy Tharia since deceased as his sole executor, and after bequeathing certain pecuniary legacies bequeathed the residue of his property to and among his heirs in accordance with the rules of the Sunnat community. The fifth plaintiff and the tenth defendant are the daughters, and the ninth defendant is the widow of the said Musabhoy Tharia, duly made his last will dated the 28th January, 1892, whereby he appointed the first and second plaintiffs his executors, and after making certain bequests bequeathed the residue of his property to and among his heirs according to the Mahomedan law of "Suniat" succession. 9. The plaintiffs submit that having regard to the conduct of the first defendant since having caused the three codicils to be prepared as aforesaid, and in having propounded the same for probate and having reguard to the fact that she has appealed against the order refusing probate thereof and to the large indebtedness of the first defendant to the said firm and to the circumstances here-in-after referred to the said first defendant is not a proper person to have the management of the said estate or to act as a trustee thereof, and that the same should be administered and under the direction of this honorable court and a receiver appointed to take charge of the same. 10. By an order made on the 1st day of June, 1892, the first defendant and the said Musabhoy Tharia were each paid Rs. 25,000 out of Rs. 25.000 out of the said estate for the purposes of costs of applying for probate, and it was provided by the said order that such payment was made without prejudice to the question whether the whole or any part of such sums in the event of the court directing that the costs of either of the parties should not be paid out of the said estate. The first defendant was, by the judgment of Mr. Justice Bayley in the suit, disallowed her costs out of the estate, and she was further ordered to refund to the estate the sum of Rs. 50,000 so advanced to her and further to pay the costs incurred by Musabhoy Tharia in the proceedings, including specially his costs incidental to the Commission, which was issued to Zanzibar. The solicitors for Musabhoy Tharia had taxed the said costs including the costs of and incidental to the Commission therein sent to take evidence at Zanzibar all which costs aggregate a considerable amount and are estimated to be between Rs. 50,000 and Rs. 60,000, and the same are still due and owing by the first defendant. 11. On or about the 26th and 27th January, 1891, the first defendant without the knowledge or consent of the testator, Sir Tharia Topun, who was then living, drew from his firm in Bombay the sum of Rs. 20,000 and the testator died the same. The plaintiffs submit that the first defendant is bound to account for the said sum and to repay the same with interest to the said estate. 12. The first defendant since the death of the testator Sir Tharia Topun, has occupied a bungalow at Narron Daboolkar Road in Bombay belonging to such testator. The plaintiffs submit that the first defendant is liable to be charged and pay the occupation rent thereof at the rate of Rs. 300 a month. 12. The first defendant immediately after the death of the testator, Sir Tharia Topun, put locks upon the doors of two stories of a house belonging to the said testator situate at Samuel street and has refused to remove the same. The plaintiffs submit that the first defendant is liable to be charged occupation rent for the said two stories at the rate of Rs. 50 per month for each story. 14. The first defendant has also since the death of the testator, Sir Tharia Topun, occupied four stalls in a stable at Bengalpura near Samuel Street belonging to such testator. The plaintiffs submit that the first defendant is liable to be charged occupation rent for the said stables at the rate of Rs. 7 per month for each stall. 15. The first defendant has, since the death of the said testator Sir Tharia Topun, drawn from his estate from time to time sums amounting to Rs. 3,562-13-0. The plaintiffs submitted that the first defendant is liable to account for the said sums and repay the same to the said estate with interest. 16. The testator, Sir Tharia Topun, by the 6th clause of his said will directed that the sum of 6,000 dollars should be expended after his decease for the performance of his funeral rites and subsequent ceremonies up to the twelfth month, of which 1,500 dollars equivalent to Rs. 3,250 should be spent in Bombay. The first defendant has drawn from the estate and expended in Bombay in the ceremonies of the first forty days about the sum of Rs. 22,645-11-3. The plaintiffs submit that the defendant is liable to account for and pay to the said estate with interest the sum of Rs. 19,395-11-3 being balance of the said sum of Rs. 22,645-11-3 after deducting the said sum of Rs. 3,250. 17. The first defendant has also since the death of the testator drawn from the said estate the sum of Rs. 1,028-8 which she has expended in giving clothes and ornaments to her relations at Zanzibar. The plaintiffs submit that the first defendant is liable to account for and pay the said sum with interest thereon to the said estate. 18. The first defendant has had in her possession since the death of the testator a horse and used, and is now using, carriages horses and furniture, which were the property of such testator and now belong to his estate. The first defendant has refused to purchase and pay for the said carriages and horses and furniture as allowed them to be sold. The plaintiffs submit that the first defendants ought to be charged with the value of the said horses and carriages and furniture, viz. Rs. 39,672-5-6. 19. In the samvat year 1946 (1889-90) the testator purchased from Chimjee Jairam Sivjee a large piece of land known as Chijani at Zanzibar for the sum of Rs. 33,000, and the conveyance of the said property was taken in the name of the first defendant. The said purchase money was duly paid in Bombay was debited to an account in the name of the first defendant in the books of the said testator's firm in Bombay, and the title deeds and conveyance of the said property remained in the possession of the said testator. 20. The plaintiffs submit to the judgment of this honourable court whether the first defendant is a trustee of the said property for the estate of the said testator, or whether the first defendant is beneficially entitled to the said property subject to the payment of the said purchase money and interest, and on the latter event the plaintiffs submit that the first defendant should be decreed to pay to the said estate the said purchase money and interest. 21. The testator in his lifetime betrothed his son Mahomed Medi to a daughter of Mr. Abdoolabhoy Laljee, and on the occasion of such betroth

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THE GUIDE AND DIRECTORY for the year 1893 contains much new and valuable information brought down to date, and gives the history of the remarkable progress made by the City in recent years.
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THE
BOMBAY DIRECTORY
Has been carefully enlarged, verified, and revised up to the day of going to Press. Valuable information has been added, and special care has been taken that the local information shall meet the wants of commercial men and the general public.
To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, Albert Buildings, Esplanade, Fort.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steamer Wildcroft, 1,916 tons, Commander F G Farrant, cleared yesterday for London and Antwerp, with a general cargo.

THE steamer Drumfell, 1,569 tons, Commander A Steidelman, arrived in harbour yesterday from Cardiff (26th May), with a cargo of 3,054 tons coal. The vessel is consigned to the Captain.

THE steamer Banda, 2,005 tons, Commander T Schieldt, arrived in harbour yesterday from Hamburg (13th May), with a general cargo. The vessel is consigned to Messrs James Mackintosh and Co.

THE steamer St. Pancras, 2,781 tons, Commander O R Young, arrived in harbour yesterday from Cardiff (29th April) via Singapore, in ballast. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. K Nixon and Co.

THE BISN Co's steamer Simla, 1,039 tons, Commander J B Macfadyen, arrived in harbour yesterday from the Persian Gulf via Karachi, with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Mr and Mrs De Souza, Mr P G Paul, Lt. A L Jacob, Mr Jenkins, Mr W Samsden, Mr Ebrahim Jewa and friend, Mrs Ismail Cajee and friend.

ARRIVALS.

June.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
23	Drumfell s	Steidelman..	Cardiff, May 26.
	St. Pancras s	Young	Singapore, May 26.
	Banda s	Schieldt	Hamburg, May 13.
	Simla s	Macfadyen...	Busreh, June 9.

DEPARTURES.

June.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
22	Venus schr	Rault.....	Seychelles.
23	Malda s	Nash	Calcutta.
	Colaba s	Metcalfe	Bassein.:
	Hoseinee s	Raffin	Joddah, &c.
	Siam s	Weighell	Aden.

Steamer Wildcroft, Farrant, obtained her port clearance yesterday for London and Antwerp.

The following vessels began to load yesterday :—
Steamer Landaura, for Calcutta, &c.
" St Pancras, for Amsterdam.

VESSELS IN BOMBAY HARBOUR.

Australia (s), 2321, Woodhouse
St Giles (s) 2332, Mundle
Shannon (s), 2050, Crewe.
Aldworth (s), 2190, Loutill
Indrapura (s), 2310, Sanders
Lansdowne Tower (s), Tregerthen
Wildcroft (s), 1916, Farrant
A J Balfour (s), 2223, Sproul
Port Melbourne (s), 3011, Smith.
Glenloig (s), 2018, Hay
Verax (s), 1940, McIlowell
Lord Ernc (s), 2647, Dunn
Amphitrite (s), 2486, Vidos
Manilla (s), 2383, Parodi
Baron Clyde (s), 1071, Peat
Dragoman (s), 1785
Merida (s), 1487, Tompsett
Brindisi (s), 2129, Blackburn
Lombardy (s), 1571, Cole
Manilla (s), 2711
Nizam (s), 1615,
Surat (s), 1677
Thibet (s), 1855, Denny
Almora (s), 1719
Golden Fleece, 402, Way
Sir Lancelot, 836, Brebner
Branksome Hall (s), 2495, Barnes
Bardon (s), 1961
Horsley Tower (s), 2078, Brunstorm
Queen of England, 580, Spencer

GOVERNMENT STEAMERS.
H M S Assaye, Bradford
R I M S Dalhouise, Black
R I M S Tenasserim, Hewett
R I M S Canning, Chandler
R I M S Clive, Street
R I M S Elphinstone, Holland

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.
June.
19 Shahjehan s ..... Wright..... Rangoon, June 12.
Kelton bq ..... Young ..... Atona, March 4.
DEPARTURE.
June 19.—Steamer Lawada.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.
June.
19 Raventhaler s .... Hamburg.
21 Aglaia s .... Calcutta.
Putiala s .... Rangoon.
DEPARTURES.
June.
19 Eridan s .... Calcutta.
Clan Sinclair s .... Calcutta.
Golconda s .... Calcutta.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS—JUNE 22.
Troup, Lt, Bombay, on duty, from Poona.
Seigh, Lt, Bengal, Gordon High, on sick leave, from Futtegh.
Williams, Lt, Madras, 2nd Burmah Btln, on furlough, from Halka.
DEPARTURES—JUNE 23.
Seigh, Lt, Bengal, Gordon High, on sick leave, to London.
Williams, Lt, Madras, 2nd Burma Btln, on furlough, to England.
McMicking, Madras, R A, on sick leave, to England.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.
REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR G. W. ROUGHTON, COMMANDING R. V. A.
Bombay, 24th June.
1. To-day the Colaba Rifle range will be at the disposal of the Bombay Light Horse and Bombay Volunteer Artillery. Class can be fired.
By Order,
(Sd.) J. SANDERS SLATER, Lieut.,
Acting Adjt., B. V. A.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.
REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUTENANT-COLONEL THE HON'BLE L. H. BAYLEY, A.-D.-C., COMMANDING R. V. R.
Bombay, 24th June.
1. The Commanding Officer has been pleased to grant leave of absence to Corpl. G. Hainsworth, "C." Company, from 19th June 1893 to 19th June 1894.
BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.
1. There will be practice for all members at the Colaba range, this afternoon, from 4 p.m.
By Order,
(Sd. T. W. C. LEATHEM, Major,
and Adjutant, B. V. R.

DIVINE SERVICES.

FOURTH SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY, JUNE 25.
SAINT THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.
7-30 a.m.—Matins.
8 a.m.—Holy Communion (Choral)—Cruickshank in E flat.—Hymns 6, 313 and 539.
4-45 p.m.—Children's Service,
6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon by the Right Revd. the Lord Bishop of Bombay.—Hymns 208, 229 and 370.
Magnificat and Nunc Dimittis—Marchant in E.
Daily Matins at 6-45 a.m. and Evensong at 5-15 p.m.
Thursday—Celebration at 7-15 a.m.

ALL SAINTS' CHURCH, MALABAR HILL.
7-30 a.m.—Matins and Celebration.
6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.

ST. JOHN THE EVANGELIST.
(Afghan Memorial Church, Colaba.)
7 a.m.—Matins (Parade Service.)—Hymns 1, 281 and 274.
8 a.m.—Holy Communion.
6 p.m.—Evensong (Choral).—Hymns 537, 230 and 166.

HOLY TRINITY CHURCH, ESPLANADE.
7-45 a.m.—Celebration of the Holy Communion and Sermon.—Hymns 270, 199 and 255.
6 p.m.—Evening Prayer and Sermon.—Hymns 235, 196 and 277.
The offertories for church expenses and poor relief.

CHRIST CHURCH, BYCULLA.
7-30 a.m.—Holy Communion.
11 a.m.—Morning Prayer and Sermon.—Hymns 278 and 215.
6 p.m.—Evening Prayer and Sermon.—Hymns 290, 267 and 274.
5 p.m.—Sunday School.

ST. PETER'S CHURCH, MAZAGON.
6-30 a.m.—Matins.
7 a.m.—Holy Communion (Choral); Sermon by Rev. Fr. Gardner.
10 a.m.—Children's Service (Choral); Address by Rev. Fr. Gardner.
6 p.m.—Evensong (Choral); Sermon by Rev. Fr. Biscoe.
Alms for choir expenses.
Daily 6-30 and 7 a.m. and 8 p.m.

FREE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND, ESPLANADE.
4-30 p.m.—Sunday School and Bible Classes.
6 p.m.—Evening Service, Sermon by Rev. R. M. Gray.
Hymns 305, 242 and 87.
Psalm 65, 1-5.

ST. MARY'S CHURCH, PAREL.
8 a.m.—Litany, Sermon and Holy Communion.
4-45 p.m.—Sunday School.
6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.

WESLEYAN CHURCH.
Colaba (Causeway).
8 a.m.—Rev. E. Mortimer.
6 p.m.—Mr. A. E. Knott.
Byculla (Victoria Gardens).
9-30 a.m.—Mr. A. E. Knott.
6 p.m.—Rev. E. Mortimer.
Byculla (Marathi).
10-30 a.m. Rev. S. Rahator.

MISSION CHURCH, GIRGAUM.
7 a.m.—Holy Communion.
11 a.m.—Morning Prayer and Sermon by Rev. A. H. Bowman.—Hymns 201, 270 and 230.
4-30 p.m.—Service for the Young.
6 p.m.—Evening Prayer and Sermon.—Hymns 328, 110 and 351.

CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.
9 a.m.—B. B. and C. I. Railway Institute, Parel.
6 p.m.—St. Andrew's Church, Fort.
Hymns 83, 2nd tune; 142.
Hymns 275 and 170, 1st tune.

BOMBAY YOUNGMEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.
SERVICE will be held on board the s. s. "Aldworth," in the Victoria Dock, at Seven o'clock on Sunday morning. Captains, officers, engineers, seamen and others are cordially invited. The Bethel flag will be hoisted.

CALENDAR—JUNE, 1893.

PHASES OF THE MOON.
Full Moon.....June 29th, 11h. 16'6m. a.m.

Days.	Engagements, &c.	Sun-rise.	Sun-set.	High Water.	Low Water.
		H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
Sat. 24	St. John Baptist. Cricket: Bombay Gymkhana XI vs. XXII, 1-45 p.m.	5 25	6 40	9 8 48m	1 20m
	Imperial Flour Mills Co., Meeting, 2 p.m. English Mail expected per s. s. Malda.			9	2 3m
Sun. 25	4th Sunday after Trinity.	5 25	6 40	9 8	20m 35a	2 2	19m 53a
Mon. 26	Bombay United S. and W. Co., Meeting, 3 p.m. Sale of Alfred Manufacturing Mill.	5 25	6 40	10 9	20m 20a	2 3	57m 47a
Tues. 27	Third Criminal Sessions, 10 a.m.	5 25	6 40	10 10	53m 4a	3 4	31m 30a
Wed. 28	Third Criminal Sessions, 10 a.m. Municipal Standing Committee, 3 p.m. Anthropological Society, Ordinary Meeting. Midland Press and Manufacturing Co., Meeting, 5 p.m.	5 26	6 40	11 10	25m 46a	4 5	11m 11a
Thur. 29	Third Criminal Sessions, 10 a.m.	5 26	6 40	11 11	57m 26a	4 5	47m 50a
Fri. 30	Third Criminal Sessions, 10 a.m. Departure of the English Mail per s. s. Shannon.	5 26	6 40	—— 0	28a	5 6	22m 23a

*Left Aden on Monday, at 7 p.m.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

FRIDAY EVENING, JUNE 23.

REUTER'S London financial telegram of last evening reports a decline of ¼d. in the price of Bar Silver, at 38d. per oz; but an advance of ⅛ per cent. in 4 per cent. Rupee Securities, at £67⅞; while, in New York, the metal was unchanged in value, at 83 3-8 cents; demand Exchange on London having advanced 2½ cents to 4·86 dollars. Consols in London were unchanged at 99; but Indian Sterling Loan was ¼ per cent. lower, at 108¼. The Indian Council allotted 12½ lakhs of extra Bills between Bombay and Calcutta at rates ranging from 1s. 3 1-32d. to 1s. 2 3-32d., and a lakh of Wire Transfers in Calcutta, at 1s. 3¼d. the extreme rate paid for the former showing an advance of ⅛d. on Wednesday's regular allotment price, and of 1-16d. on that obtained for the extra Bills placed on the same day. The Exchange Banks' buying rate on India, at 30 days' sight, however, remained, at 1s. 2⅞d. The price of Brazier's Copper was 5s. higher, at £ 53 5s. per ton. Paris quotations come unaltered.

The Bank of England Returns published in London yesterday showed no change in the position of the Reserve during the week, the Reserve still standing at 50 per cent. of the Liabilities. The Bank rate remained at 2½ per cent. and market rates of discount were unaltered. About £1,00,000 in Gold was withdrawn from the Bank yesterday.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed steady yesterday; Surats quiet; and Arivals flat; the day's Sales having aggregated 8,000 bales, inclusive of 400 East Indians. The spot price of Mid-Americans remained at 4 1-16d. per lb.; but Arrivals were 3-64d. higher in the nearer positions, and 1-16d. in the more distant, the extreme quotations being 4⅜d. for June-July deliveries, and 4 25-64d. for October-November. Surats were unchanged in value except "Good" Khandeish, which was 1-16d., and "Fine" and "Good" Belatee, which were ⅛d. higher. The day's Imports were 4,000 bales. The Manchester Market was firm.

In New York, 8 cents was still the price of ready Mid-Uplands; but September Futures were 5 points higher, at 7·95 cents. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 5,000 bales; making the arrivals to date compare as follows with those in the two preceding years for the same time :—

	1893.	1892.	1891
Thursday's Receipts	5,000	1,500	1,000
Five days' do.	20,000	17,700	12,000
Since 1st Sept., 1892.....	4,908,000	6,981,700	6,829,000

Only a small business has been passing in our local Cotton Market to-day; but the feeling has been steady and prices are unchanged. Exporters have bought 700 bales consisting of 300 Dharwar, at Rs. 205; 200 Bhownugger, at Rs. 202; 150 Compta, Ginned, at Rs. 198; and 50 Akola, at Rs. 200; while the Mills have taken 550,000 bales, made up of 100 each of Virumgaum, Ginned, at Rs. 207; Akole, Ginned, at Rs. 205; Dharwar, at Rs. 205¼; and Bijapore, at Rs. 185; and 50 Akote, at Rs. 194 per candy.

WHEAT has become quiet in tone again, and only a small business has been done to-day by shippers, prices being all unchanged.

SEEDS have also been taken to only a small extent for export in a quiet market; and the price of Linseed has declined 2 annas per cwt., say to Rs. 7-14-0 to Rs. 8-0-0 per cwt.; other kinds being unaltered in value.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows :—

Cotton	5,691	bales.
Wheat	21,510	cwts.
Linseed	9,765	"
Rapeseed	8,990	"
Castorseed	1,292	"
Rice	609	"

FREIGHTS are quiet and rates nominally unchanged; but as usual on mail day, no fresh business has been done to test quotations.

EXCHANGE opened firm, at 1s. 3 3-32d., for Telegraphic, and 1s. 3 1-8d. for Demand, for Bank remittance, at which we heard of transactions between Banks for forward delivery; but the enquiry from houses has been small, though, at the close, 1s. 3 1-8d. and 1s. 3 5-32d. were offered for any delivery. For three months' sight Credits the rate opened, at 1s. 3 9-32d., at which a fair amount was taken, and later, 1s. 3 5-16d. was done, the market closing firm as follows :—

Bank Bills on Demand ...1s. 3 5-32d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic ...1s. 3 1-8 to 5-32d.	"
Do. 3 months' sight.1s. 3 7-32d.	"
Credits do. ...1s. 3 11-32d.	"
Francs do. ...1·61½	"

GOVERNMENT PAPER has been firm at an advance of ⅛ to 5-16 per cent. on last evening's rates for Fours, and, towards the close, a further rise of 3-16 was attained, final quotations having been 108 1-8 for Money and 108 1-16 for Account, with an expectation of a further rise in the market.

SHARES have been neglected, and quotations for Scrip of all kinds are unchanged.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.
LONDON, JUNE 22.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed steady. Surats quiet.

Good Dhollera	3 7-8

The Manchester Market has been firm.

2½ per cent. Consols	99
3 per cent. Rentes	97⅛
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	103½
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	67½
Bar Silver	38

The Bank of England returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results :—Total bullion, £29,600,000, increase £200,000; public deposits, £7,300,000, decrease £1,000,000; other deposits, £32,200,000, increase £500,000; other securities, £26,300,000, increase £100,000; notes and gold, £19,900,000, increase £300,000. The Bank's reserve is 50 per cent. of the liabilities.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.
LONDON, JUNE 22.
The Clan Line steamer Clan Macintosh arrived here this afternoon.
ADEN, JUNE 22.
The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Rewa left here this afternoon for Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo.

HIGH COURT.—JUNE 24.

(Before the Hon Mr JUSTICE BAYLEY.)
For Motion.
255-93—Little, S N and B—Saleh Mahomed Jafferbhoy and others vs Janbai and others—Roughton and B, and L, S N and B—Part heard.

(Before the Hon Mr JUSTICE PARSONS.)
For Investigation of Pauperism.
210-93—In person—Gharoo Vithoo Guddav vs Curson Jowan and others—Tyabjee and D.
25-93—In person—Nanabhai and another vs Bhimabhai and others—Khunderao, M.
13-93—In person—John Anthony de Miranda vs Dominic Stephen Miranda and others.
23-93—Satia Bhamabai vs Dwarkanath Jagonathjee and others.
11-93—K J Mantri—Chandrabai vs Casibai and another.
26-93—In person—Bhagwan Gopal vs Govind Bhugwan and another—Mansookhlal D and J.
27-93—In person—Bhivrabhai vs Vasudew Ramchandra Rajwaker—Khunderao, M.
28-93—In person—Shamjee Lladhur and another vs Thakore Purahad Deweidun.
29-93—In person—Cassibai vs Bhasker Hurry and another.
30-93—In person Mayuram Bhanji vs The Hon'ble F L Latham and others—Chitnis M and M.
31-93—In person—Jairam Kharaj vs Chapsey Moolji and anothers.
24-93—In person—Rodhlya Suddoo vs Curson Jeowan and others.
32-93—In person—Gopal Jowa vs Hurji Meetha and another —M L Shroff.
33-93—In person—Vasella Canji vs Megji Govind and others —Little, S N, and B, and Bhaishunker and K.
35-93—In person—Lakhoo Maroo vs Dada Luxmon and others
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TELEGRAMS.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

THE NEW FINANCIAL CLAUSES OF THE HOME RULE BILL.

LONDON, JUNE 23.

In the House of Commons, last night, Mr. Gladstone announced his revised financial clauses of the Home Rule Bill, in which it is proposed to preserve the existing taxes for six years, during which Ireland will be empowered to establish new taxes for herself and meanwhile contribute to the Imperial Exchequer a third of her revenue and also the proceeds of any special War Tax.

Ireland will afterwards collect and manage her own taxes except the Customs, Excise, and Post.

Mr. Redmond announced his intention of opposing the measure.

RAILWAYS IN INDIA.

LORD KIMBERLEY'S ADVICE TO THE COTTON SPINNERS.

An influential deputation of Cotton Spinners from the North of England waited on Lord Kimberley, yesterday, urging the extension of Railways in India and especially of a direct line to Kurrachee.

Lord Kimberley expressed his sympathy with the deputati on and said the Government proposed four crores for railways, this year, and were unable to spend more. He hoped the Spinners themselves would devise means to develop the trade of India.

COLLISION BETWEEN TWO BRITISH IRONCLADS.

FRIGHTFUL LOSS OF LIFE.

A collision has taken place off Tripolis, in Syria, between the armoured battle-ship Victoria, 10,470 tons, and the armoured battle-ship Camperdown, 10,690 tons, in which the former ship sank. Admiral Sir George Tryon and four hundred of those on board were drowned.

DEATH OF SIR WILLIAM MACKINNON.

The death is announced of Sir William Mackinnon.

M. MILLEVOYE'S REVELATIONS.

PARIS, JUNE 22.

The Chamber of Deputies treat with derision M. Millevoye's revelations, which are vague and absurd and believed to be based upon forgeries.

M. Millevoye and M. Deroulede have resigned their seats.

THE S. S. ALGERIA.

ADEN, JUNE 22.

The steamer Algeria, which went ashore at Perim, has been floated, after a part of her cargo had been discharged.

THE MAILS.

ADEN, JUNE 22.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Oriental, with the homeward Indian Mails of the 16th instant, arrived here, at 9 a.m., to-day.

THE HERSCHELL REPORT.

SILENCE OF THE GOVERNMENT.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JUNE 22.

The financial authorities still maintain absolute silence regarding the action, which Government proposes to take on Lord Herschell's Committee's Report, refusing even to confirm Reuter's telegrams, or the natural surmises drawn from the early meeting of Council at Simla.

THE KUSHK RIVER COMMISSION.

No telegram has yet been received from Colonel Yate, announcing the close of the Kushk River Commission, the proceedings of which have been more prolonged than was at first anticipated.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

Captain A Stephen, West Yorkshire Regiment, is ordered home to join the first battalion of his regiment, on promotion.

Major W. Wilson, Assistant Judge Advocate General, will join the Meerut Circle, on quitting the Military Secretariat of the Government of India.

Lieutenant Eardley Howard, 29th P. I., has been selected for the appointment of Assistant Commandant in the Upper Burma Military Police Force.

THE SUPREME COUNCIL.

Of the persons to be nominated as additional members of the Viceroy's Council six only will be officials; of the remaining ten seats Madras, Bombay, Calcutta, and Allahabad will recommend one member each; so will the Calcutta Chamber of Commerce also; the remaining five non-official members will be selected by the Viceroy himself; the rest of the rules resemble those for the local Councils.

Mr. Mackworth Young will be made an additional Member of the Council. At the special Council meeting, held this morning it was decided that the meeting fixed for the 29th instant, should be held instead of on the 26th inst.

NAWAB MEHDI HASSAN'S CASE.

Nawab Mehdi Hussan's case against the superintendent of the Hyderabad Residency Bazaars, has been transferred from the Resident's Court to the Judicial Commissioner's Court, Berar.

GAZETTE OF INDIA NOTIFICATIONS.

Home Department—The services of Surgeon-Captains F. Rogers, T. Grainger, and C. Green have been placed temporarily at the disposal of the Bengal Government.

The services of Surgeon-Captain Coleman have been placed temporarily at the disposal of the Punjab Government.

Home Department—The services of Surgeon-Captain C. James have been placed temporarily at the disposal of the Punjab Government.

Foreign Department—Mr. D. McCracher has been appointed to be Superintendent, Thagi and Dakaiti, vice Brigade-Surgeon Lethbridge.

Mr. R. Crosthwaite, Resident of Indore, has been granted three months, leave, Colonel Reynolds, Resident of Gwalior, officiates; and Colonel Martelli, officiating Resident, Meywar, officiates, vice Colonel Reynolds.

The following Vice-Consular appointments have been recognised:—Mr. G. O. Esinger, for Madras, and Mr. Luiz Fillipe Rosario, for Bombay.

Foreign Department—The following appointment in the Central India Horse has been notified:—Captain C. Dressner, to be Squadron Commander 1st Regiment, vice Captain Campbell; Lieutenant A. Browne, to be Adjutant, vice Lieutenant Colgrave; Lieutenant G. Smith, to be Squadron Officer 2nd Regiment, vice Lieutenant Dressner; Captain E. Robertson, to be Squadron Commander, vice Major Masters; Captain C. Townshend, to be Squadron Officer; Captain G. Smith, to officiate as Adjutant, vice Captain Bonnerman.

Finance Department—During the absence of Mr. G. Hynes, Mr. W. Ham has been appointed to be Deputy Director-General of Post Offices, India.

Mr. J. Cornwall has been appointed to act as Inspector-General of Railway Mail Service, and Mr. F. Whymper to officiate as Deputy Post-Master General, Burma.

Mr. F. Atkinson, Deputy Accountant-General, N.-W. Provinces, has been granted one month and seventeen days' privilege leave; Moung Hla Oung officiates.

Public Works Department.—Mr. F. Pope has been appointed to officiate as Deputy Consulting Engineer to the Government of India for Railways, Calcutta.

Public Works Department—Mr. F. Spring has been appointed, until further orders, Manager and Engineer-in-Chief East Coast Railway, north of the Godavri.

Mr. J. Marshall has been appointed to Officiate as Examiner, 4th Class.

Mr. R. Way has been granted three months' further extension of leave.

Military Department.—The following Officers have been admitted to the Staff Corps:—W. Smith, H. Deadon, S. Davison, and J. Lloyd.

Leave has been granted to Lieutenant J. Grove, for eight months.

Leave on extension has been granted to Lieutenant A. Boulton, for four months.

Staff Corps—The following Officers have been granted promotions:—To be Lieutenant-Colonel—Major G. Martin; to be Major—Captain G. Bruce.

Volunteer Corps—2nd Punjab Simla Corps, Honorary-Lieutenant J. McDermott, to be Captain.

Military Works Department—Lieutenants H. Weeks and F. Close have been appointed to be Assistant Engineers, 2nd grade; Honorary-Captain J. Tuck, to be Assistant Engineer, 2nd grade; Honorary Lieutenant H. Banks, to be Assistant Engineer, 1st grade.

Marine Department—Surgeon-Captain A. Anderson has been appointed to be Surgeon-Naturalist, Marine Survey of India, vice Surgeon-Captain Alcock.

Mr. A. Mackey, Assistant Engineer, to be Engineer.

Revenue Department—Mr. E. McLagan has been confirmed as Under-Secretary.

A LIBEL SUIT.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT).

ALLAHABAD, JUNE 23.

The Cantonment Magistrate of Allahabad, delivered his judgment to-day in the suit of libel, filed by Babu Shama Charan Mukerji, pleader, against Mr. T. G. Pike, editor and proprietor; and Mr. J. E. Lucy, printer and publisher of the *Morning Post*. Captain Crawley found the defendants guilty; and fined Mr. Pike Rs. 250, or in default two months' simple imprisonment; and Mr. Lucy, Rs. 15, or seven days' simple imprisonment. Mr. W. Wallach, barrister-at-law, gave notice that his clients would appeal direct against the judgment to the North-West Provinces High Court.

THE SUPREME COUNCIL.

Arrangements in connection with the enlargement of the Imperial Legislative Council will be shortly made public. There will be ten non-official members, of whom five will be appointed on the recommendation of the Local Legislative Councils and Chambers of Commerce and five at the discretion of the Viceroy.

TELEGRAPHS.

Mr. Olpherts, Telegraph Officer, engaged in laying the new wire from Srinagar to Gilgit, has had bad weather to contend with; and mortality among his men has been considerable. Mr. Bignell, Chief Superintendent of Telegraphs, Punjab Division, has inspected the line for some distance towards Astor, and is well satisfied with the progres made.

M. HAFFKINE'S ANTI-CHOLERAIC INOCULATIONS.

M. Haffkine has inoculated 210 persons at Simla, among whom were few ladies. During his visit to Dagshai he inoculated some four hundred men of the Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders. It may be stated that those who suffer severely from inoculation are persons, whose systems are antagonistic to cholera. The more a person suffers less likely is he to get cholera. Those who have had the disease suffer especially, but in their case the full dose is not given.

RIOT BETWEEN HINDUS AND MAHOMEDANS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, JUNE 23.

A riot between Hindus and Mahomedans took place here to-day, on the eve of the Bukri Eed festival. At one time the town was a scene of great disorder; but on the arrival of a strong force of military police the rioters were quickly scattered. Strong patrols are now in the streets.

DEATH OF A MUSICIAN.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JUNE 23.

Chevalier W. Mack, a well-known musical composer, who for the last twenty-five years had been associated with the best musical efforts in Calcutta by amateurs, and was in the front rank as an artist, died last night, in the General Hospital, of heart-disease.

BOMBAY ARMY ORDERS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, JUNE 23.

The Provincial Commander-in-Chief has been pleased to make the following appointments:—

16th Bombay Infantry—2nd-Lieutenant Harington, 2nd Battalion Gloucestershire Regiment, a candidate for the Indian Staff Corps, to officiate as Wing Officer, on probation.

The appointment of Captain Wood, 7th Bombay Infantry, to the 28th Bombay Infantry, has been notified.

Army Order No. 269 of the 26th ultimo is hereby cancelled.

Captain Newnham, Wing Officer, 10th Bombay Light Infantry (attached 5th Bombay Light Infantry), is attached to the 3rd Bombay Light Infantry for duty as Wing Officer, as a temporary measure.

Lieutenant Finnis, officiating Wing Officer, on probation, 10th Bombay Light Infantry, is attached to the 3rd Bombay Light Infantry for duty in the same capacity as a temporary measure.

Regarding the appointment of Acting Pay-Master Lieutenant G. V. Watson, 1st North Lancashire Regiment, will be attached to the Military Accounts Department

Under instructions from the Adjutant-General Horse Guards, Major Davidson, North Lancashire Regiment, is directed to proceed to England, to join the 2nd Battalion of his Regiment, into which he has recently been promoted.

The undermentioned Officers have been granted leave of absence:—5th Royal Irish Lancers—2nd-Lieutenant Matthew (officiating Squadron Officer on probation, 7th Bombay Lancers) to Mussoorie for three months, to study the native language; 19th Bombay Infantry—Lieutenant Sartorius, to Kashmir, from the 30th May to 12th August, 1893, on private affairs.

Under instructions from Horse Guards it is notified that (1), Lieutenant Campbell, No. 14 Company Eastern Division, has been transferred to the 70th Field Battery Royal Artillery; (2), 2nd-Lieutenant M. Locke, on first appointment, has been posted to the 14th Company Eastern Division; (3), 2nd-Lieutenant Crawford, 59th Field Battery, has been placed upon the seconded list on appointment as probationer Staff Corps; and (4), Lieutenant Hill, 23rd Company Southern Division, has been transferred to the 59th Field Battery Royal Artillery.

MOFUSSIL NOTES.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

IGATPURI, JUNE 22.

It has been raining here heavily and incessantly during the past week. Most people agree that the monsoon has set in properly, though they did not expect it so soon, and were hardly prepared for such a long spell of wet weather. The monsoons about here are not to be compared with the comparatively mild downpour, which characterises the rainy season in Bombay. For four months we scarcely catch a glimpse of the sun. When it is not raining hard, the place is enveloped in a mist, which imparts to everything a damp and uncomfortable appearance. The Railway Company used formerly to issue gratis a supply of coal to their employés, a boon which was much appreciated. Latterly, however, this privilege has been withdrawn, and those who cannot afford to indulge in the luxury of having a coal-fire to make their houses cheerful and comfortable, suffer a good deal from the inclemency of the weather. The Borahs in the bazaar seem to be the only people who benefit by the rains, as they do an exceedingly good business in the umbrella line, for there is scarcely anyone who ventures out of the doors without a protection in this shape.

The monotony of our existence was recently enlivened by a visit from the Novelty Troupe, who gave a series of performances in the Railway Institute, which were well patronised.

Mr. Pendlebury, the Traffic Superintendent on the Railway in this district, has returned from leave, and relieved Mr. Laidlaw, who was acting for him, and who has now gone to Sholapore to act in a similar capacity for Mr. Radford, who has proceeded on leave to England. Mr. Laidlaw is head clerk in the office of the Traffic Manager, and by being put out to act as Traffic Superintendent supersedes the Assistant District Traffic Superintendent at Munmar, an officer of long service and great experience, who has several times already acted as Superintendent, and is the one most entitled to these acting appointments. The railway people look upon this as an uncalled for injustice to the officer whose claims have been ignored.

The several crossing-stations which were opened at the beginning of the busy season in April last, between this place and Khandwa to facilitate the working of the increased traffic, have been closed, though the traffic does not yet appear to have materially diminished. The G. I. P. Railway intend during the next month to alter the time of running of the passenger trains on some portion of their line. The skeleton of the new time-table is being circulated for opinion to the various officials. It is said that the East India Railway have intimated their ability to run the Calcutta Mail two hours earlier into Jubbulpore, and have invited the co-operation of G. I. P. Railway to accelerate the conveyance of the mails to and from Bombay. It is possible the latter railway may also be able to curtail their present running time by a few hours on the up-journey, but this will not afford the slightest advantage to the travelling public. The Calcutta Mail at present reaches Bombay at six in the morning. Four hours, or even six hours, earlier would be more a nuisance than an advantage. It would land the passengers in Bombay in the dead of night and necessitate their seeking lodgings at some hotel. The time saved would be useless for any practical purpose, except perhaps to the postal officials, who probably would not also appreciate the change since they do not apparently experience any difficulty in getting on with their work under the existing arrangements, so that unless both railways can see their way to curtailing the time between them to about nine hours, it would be just as well to let well alone.

A young man, named Hashman, employed as a guard on the railway, was sentenced on Saturday last, by Mr. Hayward, Magistrate of Nasik, to three months' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 26 for stealing a parcel, containing Rs. 1,100 from the road-van of a passenger train standing on the station. Hashman was the guard of a goods train proceeding in the opposite direction. The parcel was correctly taken over by the guard in charge of the passenger train at Igatpuri and missed on his arrival at Kasara. The whole of the amount was found with Hashman, except ten rupees. Considering the number of valuable parcels which pass through the hands of the guards and the number of guards employed by the G. I. P. Railway, it is creditable to them that instances of this sort are exceedingly rare. One cannot, however, help incidentally remarking that the penalty awarded Hashman scarcely "makes the punishment fit the crime," or is sufficiently severe to serve as a deterrent to others similarly disposed. Had the culprit not been detected, an unjust suspicion would have rested on several innocent persons.

An elderly kunbi was found the other day strangled on the railway a few miles from here. The police have ascertained that he was murdered by his wife's paramour assisted by two others, one of whom has turned Queen's evidence. The case has been committed to the Nasik Sessions.

VANITY FAIR.

(FROM OUR LADY CORRESPONDENT.)

PARIS, JUNE 1.

Those who have been accustomed to look on Parisians as the pioneers of fashion find with surprise, on close comparison, how very little difference there is now between French and English styles of dress. It is quite true that Paris still leads the way in the creation and adoption of *confections* that require a lighter and more fanciful imagination, but the extension, during the last few years, of the facilities for commerce between the two great centres of wealth and fashion, has resulted in a mutual interchange of commodities, which has brought the smart shops of both cities into close harmony in appearance, in spite of the difference of climate and taste; so that practically there is but a question of a week or two between the introduction of Parisian novelties into London, and a somewhat longer period, owing to French disinclination to admit foreign manufactures, before our English specialities are to be had in Paris. At the same time there is a decided difference in what takes the general fancy in both places; and though almost the same millinery and dress materials are to be had, the Englishwoman chooses a hat and a frock in which she looks undeniably English, while the Frenchwoman is attracted by things which have *l'air Parisien*. Thus there is no great similarity of effect produced by the smart crowds that congregate at the society *rendezvous* around the Achilles statue on Sunday, in Hyde Park, or in the allees of the Champs Elysees and the Bois de Boulgone. It is another surprise to find at present, when there is such liberty allowed in the conjunction of colours, that instead of being the most lavish in their use of brilliant tint, Frenchwomen are rather quieter than English in their choice of colour, though in matters of individual taste they are altogether defiant of conventionality and wear what suits them regardless of the dictates of fashion to which Englishwomen submit with blind obedience.

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As a protest against the late prodigal display of brilliant rainbow effects, Parisians are now wearing cool greys, called *Impression d'aquarelle*, which, on inspection, proves to be made up of a blend of many tints like the background of water-colour pictures. Instead of *volants* and bands of strong contrasting colours, the trimming is either of lace over coloured ribbon, or of bands or flounces of the dress material edged with a fine line of a decided tint: black, white, or yellow. The conspicuous sleeves of a different material are also falling into disuse, except as a means of reviving a *passe robe*, which, of course however fresh, looks of a by-gone fashion. Blouses of soft silk are quite as generally worn in Paris as in London, the most popular being accordion-kilted with deep yokes covered with lace, and having artistically loose accordion-kilted sleeves with lace-covered cuffs reaching to the elbow. These blouses are much used with the grey cloth paletots, which are universally worn in Paris, instead of the tailor-made duck or Holland jackets and dresses which have found favour with Londoners. *Arc-en-ciel* blouses, in which one side of the figure is blue and the other pink, are also to be seen, but such daring taste is rare, and the Parisian who loves bright colour has better judgment than to submit herself to such an ordeal, and chooses in preference a gay plaid in which the difficulty of matching the checks is got over by the material being used on the cross, and very much gathered. Flounced sleeves are made when the material is light in texture like surah silk or muslin, the flounces, very narrow, edged with lace, are put on a puffed foundation sleeve, giving the broad effect to the figure, which is considered *de riguer* at present.

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The most effective trimming for silk or foulards is made of ecru Flemish lace over a colour corresponding with the general tone of the dress. A lace flounce of about five inches deep, or three, very narrow lace flounces headed by a line of insertion and then a sequence of bands of silk, and insertion all the way up the skirt to the waist, is the fashionable style of decoration; but it goes without saying that if the lace is good, it is a most expensive fancy, which only very *en bon point* purses can withstand without unbecoming shrinkage. A beautiful dress in this make is of shot heliotrope foulard with a pattern of white, and is trimmed with lace laid on a rich purple satin foundation. A pretty dress for a young girl is made of white spotted muslin over gold-coloured pongee, which shows through the three little flounces of valenciennes lace and through the bands of lace inserted at regular intervals on the skirt. A similar style of trimming is used on the bodice and sleeves, which are made of the white, spotted muslin gathered into bands of lace over gold-coloured. A hat to wear with the costume is made of pure white rice-straw with a broad brim, over which falls a flounce of white lace gathered on a golden baby-ribbon, which is also used in the rosettes, which, with yellow marguerites and lace, form the trimming. Besides these broad shade hats, which are worn by young girls in Paris, but will be generally adopted by old and young at the seaside and in the country, a very popular shape is made like a little helmet, after the fashion of the statues of Hermes, and trimmed with two little rosettes and two little outspread wings. These Mercurial little *ailes* are also in a smaller size worn on bonnets, of which they constitute the entire decoration, the crown being a transparent erection of jet or gold lace which does not require trimming. A still more fantastic bonnet is a wreath of tiny flowers, such as lauristina, or heather, over which is poised a gay-coloured humming bird, or a brilliant dragon-fly.

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Little girls in Paris follow the fashions of their elders and wear lace and silk frocks made in the fashions of the early years of the century. In their large granny bonnets with falls of lace, their triple capes, long furbelowed dresses, and low pointed shoes they look quaint little objects, which only the fantastic eye of a Parisian mamma could contemplate with pleasure. Little boys' costumes do not give the same scope for fanciful inventions. Possibly, little French boys, like our home-grown youth, have a way of their own of asserting their freedom from the thraldom of fine clothes. So they wear sensible light grey paletots over their light-coloured linen suits, which are made with deep blouses fastened at the side. A novelty in hats for little boys at the sea is called *beret plage*, a cap of soft-coloured pongee silk, made in the shape of a Tam o'Shanter, gathered into a tuft on the crown and falling loose like the venetian boatmen's head-gear. In preparation for the approaching season at the French watering-places the shops are full of fantastic bathing dresses which show the influence of the 1830 period combined with the latter-day American style introduced by Loie Fuller in being very much befrilled, cut low on the shoulders, and being made of gaily-printed flannels with *arc-en-ciel* effects. Ladies' bicycling dresses are also a special feature in Parisian life. Made on a plan similar to that advocated by Viscountess Harberton as combining decency with convenience for everyday wear, they are the most hideous, unbecoming, and altogether shocking fashion that the mind of modiste could devise. They consist of a pair of voluminous kilted knickerbockers, reaching below the knees, a zouave jacket over a vest open in front and showing a shirt front and necktie *a l'Anglaise*! save the mark. On a perfect figure the effect of such a costume would be trying. On the French young damsel, whose superabundantly rich outline has been exaggerated by athletic exercise in some parts and reduced by elaborate pressure in others, the effect is indescribable. Nothing but photography could do it justice.

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Ruffles, of course, not threaded with coloured baby ribbons, are a decorative feature of the present season's styles. Edged with lace, or with a line of decided contrasting tone, such as white on black, gold on brown, or *vice versa*, they are worn with afternoon toilettes and have a very dressy effect. White gloves, stitched with black, are also much worn in the afternoon with costumes of any colour. The newest shoes are cut rather low and amazingly pointed. They are made in patent leather, or in suede kid of various tints, mauve, grey, light-brown and tan to suit the dress. A novelty in belts is made with a deep-jewelled buckle in front and back through which pass five wire-wove bands of a nature elastic enough to expand with the strain of the figure. A prettier fashion than the *arc-en-ciel* sunshades, which have been in use in London, is made in Paris—the parasol being pure white with a rainbow edge and a knot of rainbow ribbon. A new departure in dinner table decoration, which has not yet been introduced here, is to have the table cloth centre made in exquisitely fine renaissance point lace, inserted without a hard line in the linen, and laid on satin of a rich colour to throw up the effect of the lace work, and to correspond with the other table ornaments. Point lace d'oyleys are also very much used in Paris, usually about six inches in diameter and of strong, but not coarse texture. Sometimes the d'oyley is a circle of linen, edged with lace, which is worked on by following the curves of the pattern, not by a hard line. In bon-bon shops, the novelty is a little *paquet de voyage*, consisting apparently of a waterproof cloak and an umbrella strapped together, but really forming a little bag filled with delicious chocolates. The coming of Derby Day has also been foreshadowed by bon-bonneres made of full size jockey caps in all colours of satin—a seductive form of betting for the sweet-toothed Parisians.

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A propos of equine things, the organ of the French hatter mentions a humane fashion which has been introduced into the South of France for the benefit of horses. Last year, a large employer of labour, recognizing how much his horses suffered in the excessive heat, invented for their comfort a straw hat, which shades the eyes and top of the head. A pad damped with vinegar keeps the head cool, and is renewed occasionally. At first the idea was received like all innovations—umbrellas, river-walking shoes, &c.,—with derision, but the horses were found to benefit so much by the protection, that the fashion is everyday extending. Perhaps the idea may find favour too in India. That there is scope for works of mercy amongst men as well as beasts in France is proved by a letter sent to Madame Severine, the journalist, whose admirable portrait at the salon, painted by Mdlle. Beaury Saurel, has been made familiar by reproductions in "many papers."

TABLE TALK.

[BY WALTER BESANT.]

LONDON, JUNE 2.

At last a tardy act of justice has been done. Cook's own Journal of his First Voyage, untouched and unaltered, has been presented to the world. It has taken one hundred and twenty years to get this accomplished. One of the greatest voyages of discovery ever made—second only to the voyage of Columbus—has been allowed to be narrated by a third hand, who messed up all the different journals by all the officers, and translated the simple straightforward language of the sailors into Johnsonese. It is well known that the Admiralty still possess the journals of all the officers of all three voyages, yet they have never allowed them to be published. But, very fortunately, of Cook's first journal there were three copies made. One is in the Admiralty still; one is in the possession of the Queen; the third belongs to Mr. Corner, of Whitby. It is this last which has been given, by its owner, to the printers. It should be a beginning of complete justice to our greatest sailor; all the journals must be published sooner or later *verbatim*. It would cost the country—I dare say—£1,000 to do this—actually £,1000! Can we afford this enormous sum for the publication of the original journals of the three most remarkable voyages ever undertaken by a British sailor? It is a truly serious question.

In addition to Cook's Journals, there are to be considered those of all his officers. They are impounded, they are locked up, they are imprisoned. One of them, however, once escaped. It was the log, or journal, kept by Lieutenant Gilbert. When, some three or four years ago, I wrote for Macmillan's Red Series "The Life of Captain Cook," this unpublished journal was lent me by Mr. Alban Doran, who is maternally connected with the Gilbert family. He most kindly gave me permission to make use of it. I had it copied *in extenso*, and I did make use of it—good use—plentiful use. If the other imprisoned journals are like Mr. Gilbert's for interest, for glimpses at life on boardship, for revelations and notes of little things not considered worthy of the dignity of history, then I can only say that, some day or other, when we have a man at the Admiralty who has any feeling for literature and history, and the honour and glory of his country, the world will have a surprise and a treat in store. Meantime, Captain Wharton, the Hydrographer of the Admiralty, is the judicious editor of this journal. One does not affirm that it is a book which should stand in every gentleman's library, but it is one which should belong to every public library, and I venture to say that it is one which will find many readers. As for Cook himself, the more I read about him the more I admire the greatness of the man—his wonderful pluck, his iron will, his superiority to the weaknesses of humanity—why, he even devoured his salt junk without a murmur—and his completeness—above all, his completeness. Who is the most useful man in the world? Surely, if you come to think of it, he who does his work thoroughly. What says the Sage? "Blessed is the man who is diligent in his bussiness; he shall stand before kings." If to stand before kings afforded any satisfaction to this Master of Master Mariners, then Cook enjoyed that reward.

I have received two letters of expostulation on the subject of the Marines. I am charged with speaking slightingly of this corps in a recent story—a lottery story told in *Table Talk* a fortnight ago. Nothing, however, was further from my intention. Intended only to convey a certain mild disbelief in a young subaltern of Marines—or of the Line—or of any other corps of that period—being able to give up a whole ticket for the lottery, worth a good many pounds, and to inclose it in a gold box. And I still venture to harbour some incredulity on the subject. That the Marines have never been considered one of the aristocratic regiments is, of course, a fact that cannot be disputed. But as for speaking slightingly of the Marines! Who could do so who knows anything of the history of this country? Why, wherever there has been hard work to be done in the reduction of forts, the cutting out of frigates, the landing of an invading party, the boarding of the enemy; in every sea fight, the Marines have been in the forefront and thick of the fighting. They have had the lion's share of the fighting. They have also received the lamb's share of the rewards. Is there an island to be conquered, or a stronghold to be reduced? "Go, gallant Marine. Thine be the glorious task!" Is there a command to be bestowed, a title to be given, a place of honour vacant? "Stand back, intrusive Marine. These things are not for thee. Be satisfied with the pay and the work." Since, in common with all Englishmen outside the War Office, I entertain these sentiments concerning the force, I trust that I shall not again be suspected of wishing to throw the least shadow of a sneer—if a sneer can have a shadow, and if you can throw a sneer—at the Regiment of Royal Marines.

There is talk about a new fashion of flower baths. It is not exactly a new fashion, because baths of herbs, baths of crushed fruit, baths of flowers, baths of leaves, baths of powdered roots, have been in use from time immemorial among ladies who wish to preserve their beauty. There were also, at one time—but these are gone out of favour—baths of earth. Fancy lying up to your neck in garden mould, with a few worms, centipedes, and such things squirming about your ribs! Then there are the sun baths. At a certain place—perhaps there are a dozen—in Switzerland and Germany, the patients lie in little rooms with glass roofs, enjoying the warmth of the sun. After an ordinary English summer, I dare say a sun bath would prove efficacious in every kind of disease that can be imagined. And there is something poetical in a bath of crushed fruit—one of crushed raspberries, for instance, should impart a delicate pinkiness to the skin; but, after all, the fruit would be more useful for the promotion of health in a current and-raspberry pie—pie, please, not tart. A bath of violets would make one go about, for an hour or so, suggesting the immediate neghbourhood of a penny bunch of violets; but perhaps the flowers would be more lastingly useful in a vase. And, when all is told, I am quite certain that the finest bath in the world is one of water, either hot or cold; and I always recommend, as a Physician, hitherto Unlicensed and Uncalled, all my patients to take a cold bath every morning in summer, and a tepid bath every morning in winter, and a hot bath whenever one has got a cold or feels low. It suffuses the cheek with a delicate bloom, like that of the common, or garden, peach. It brightens the eyes, and clears the complexion, and keeps the loveliest woman young till she gets old. As for the flowers, here is a Prescription never before published. A bunch of jonkuils in early spring, or a bunch of roses in summer, placed in a vase near the bath, will be found to have a marvellous effect in beautifying the complexion.

The *Bal Masque* is not, at the present day, considered the most refined form of amusement; it has I believe, languished of late years. In the last century, however, the masquerade was the most popular entertainment that the town could show. The people who graced the assembly were not always select or aristocratic. Two or three young noble lords generally came, prepared to enjoy themselves, and, with their friends, made things lively in the small hours of the morning. Sober citizens went to the masquerade as they went to Vauxhall, and, I believe, with no necessity to put on any disguise—their wives and daughters went with them. The masquers were chiefly clerks, apprentices, templars, and students. One merchant wrote to the paper in the year 1777 to say how six of his clerks went to every masquerade of the season, and that it cost them £20 a year each to pay for the dresses they had to wear. When there was a little preparation of scenes and interludes the masquerade could be made very entertaining; too often it became nothing but noise and riot. At one masquerade, at which some sort of programme was arranged beforehand, we read that they held a mock trial, Justice Fielding, the blind magistrate, being personated and taken off. The case heard was that of a drunken chairman. A well known beak and a drunken cabby would afford great opportunities. Then they had a group of gipsies, who danced and told fortunes; they had two female ballad singers bawling their wares; they had a milkwoman with pails, who became suddenly transformed into Harlequin; there was a Methodist preacher making secret love to a "pariah girl"—this was exquisitely funny; there was a Quaker lamenting his faithless spouse—also full of mirth; and there were shepherdesses, nosegay girls, haymakers, gods and goddesses—all kinds. They kept it up till 8 a.m., when the clerks returned to their counting-houses and proved themselves, no doubt, good and faithful servants for the rest of the day. The ticket, representing Venus rising out of the sea, was drawn by Cipriani and engraved by Bartolozzi. They had a band of one hundred and fifty musicians, divided into half-a-dozen companies. For instance, there was the band of trumpets and kettle-drums; that of drums, fifes, and cymbals; that of twenty hautboys; and those of clarionettes, horns, and bassoons, disposed in different parts of the gardens. They knew—did they not?—how to enjoy themselves. Now, I really believe that some of us, planted in the middle of this splendid company, would find it noisy, riotous, and coarse. We shall have, I dare say, great-grandchildren of our own. What will they think of us?

On Monday, June 5, the Archbishop of Canterbury, in the presence of the Prince of Wales and a goodly company, will open the North Transept, newly covered and restored, of the Church of St. Bartholomew the Great. This wonderful old church is coming back to the world, little by little. There remains to be rescued the Lady Chapel, which is still encumbered with workshops and things. This accomplished, I suppose that all will have been done that can be done for Rahere's Church. As for the nave, that has been down so long that it seems beyond hope of being built up again. And yet, what is being done for St. Mary Overies might be done for St. Bartholomew's. The Rector and the Restoration Committee have given back another Ecclesiastical Treasure House to the country. Let those of us who are invited meet in the church on Monday afternoon.

Last year, I wrote a novel called "The Ivory Gate," in which was presented a Case—a very curious Case—of mental disease. A certain old lawyer was represented as being unable at certain times to remember where he had been or what he had been doing the day before—or that very day—his memory of the near past was full of holes and gaps. In fact, he led two lives—a waking and a dreaming life—with results. Now, the novelist who respects himself does not invent scientific things; he consults scientific books and men. This little fact is known to everybody—except one small class. Therefore, this strange infirmity was not invented by me at all. Many of the reviewers, however, *who had not consulted scientific books*, and were quite ignorant of the maxim just laid down, declared that the thing was absurd and impossible. Very good. Dr. B. W. Richardson now reports an exactly parallel case. It is one of a clergyman, who, as every Sunday came round, found himself unable to recollect how he had passed the week. After this evidence, the dreamer of the *Ivory Gate* may perhaps be allowed to be neither absurd nor improbable. I am, indeed, more and more convinced that no novelist can invent any freak, fancy, sport, or phenomenon of man's wit, man's imagination, man's unreason, which will not be found on record, or surpassed in medical science.

[The Guardians of St. Saviour's, Southwark, are changing the dress of the paupers under their charge. When the poor old fellows go out for a holiday in regulation garb they are treated to beer *ad lib*, by sympathisers. The effect can be imagined. In future, these victims of the battle of life, when they take their ease, are to be strictly "plain clothes men."]

Once a week be can go outside—
Poor old Pauper! poor old man!—
All in his uniform, all in his pride.
He can gaze at the shops with incurious eye
At splendid things he can never buy.
He can stroll in the streets till the twilight dim,
And a hunger faint and a dragging limb
Drive him home to his haven again—
Haven of poverty, age, and pain.

Youth it is blind with its folly and prank—
Improvident pauper! improvident man!
Ought to put by for the Savings Bank;
Ought to scrape, and save, and deny.
"You can't," says Youth, "you can't if you try."
And the end is this, that the Parish provide
This uniform neat and a bed inside.

Place for the Pauper! Clear the way—
Wasteful old Pauper! thriftless old man!
Your turn to-morrow; his to-day.
And as he modestly shuffles by
They look with a kind of a pitying eye.
"Come along, mate"—with a slap and a laugh—
"You'd be none the worse for a modest Half."

Like old times, aint it? A friendly Tap—
Bad old Pauper! Bad old man!
Beer and a pipe and a talk for a chap.
"Another half? O' course you must,
Only to moisten the Work'us dust."
Another? Another? Sad, sad, the end,
When the Pauper rolls home on the arm of a friend.

The Guardians meet; the Guardians hear—
What an old Pauper! What an old man!
Their Pauper! Their's!—to be treated with beer!
Their Pauper! Their's!—till he rolls about
By mates in pity, with beer and stout!
And whisky and water, and Lord knows what!
A Pauper! The country is going to pot.

By his coat and his buttons he stood confessed—
Sinful old Pauper! Sinful old man!
Let us dress him and hide him in robes of the best;
Disguise him as Dives—and so let him out.
No one will greet *him*; no one will treat him;
Dives has never a friend about.
The Bars will be shut, and the mates will be cold;
No beer for the Pauper, no chums for the old!

Canon Ainger's protest against the "Number Trade," which is breaking out under a new and very terrible form, should be taken seriously to heart. The "Number Trade" was formerly conducted by glib persuasive touts, who plied their unholy traffic on the area steps, and confined their operations to the cook and the maids. It has now passed into the hands of pushing young ladies, who send in their cards and are shown into the drawing-room. Everybody knows how difficult it is to refuse a young lady of pleasing exterior, persistence, and determination. She is shown into the drawing-room—a young lady cannot be left on the cold doorstep or on the mat. Once in, like General MacMahon, *elle y reste*—she stays, until her point is gained. "I have to say that Messrs. Cassell have lately produced a new Encyclo . . ." she begins. You do not want their blessed Encyclopadia—you have the big Britannic; you have Chambers'; you have all the Encyclopædias that ever were; you will not have any more Encyclopædias. She smiles; she is between you and the door; you cannot run away if you would; you cannot force your way past her. She produces a Specimen; and a Book. Can you resist her? It is impossible. If only your wife or your sister or your daughters were within call. They are not. You are alone—with this determined Lady. It is her livelihood; she *must* secure you; it is a horrid work, but if it has to be done, it must be done relentlessly. You cannot take her by the shoulders and push her out—besides, with young ladies, as they are now made, the pushing might be all the other way. "The subscription is five shillings, or fifty shillings, payable by . . . will therefore enter your name." It is done. She retires smiling most pleasantly. It is done.

A man's blandishments I can resist. Once only was I caught. I was then a secretary, and had an office. The clerk brought me a card. The man came in; he sat down, and began by compassionating me upon a bad cold, which it was impossible to disguise. He recommended a Turkish bath. We discussed the subject of Turkish baths, in their more striking aspects, for a quarter-of-an-hour. We had many opinions in common on Turkish baths. We became quite friendly together, and, indeed, the man had a most winning manner. And then—then the cold water poured down my head in periods of bad cold, such an application of water is not beneficial. "But," he said, laughing. "I waste your invaluable time. I came to submit to you—" And he lugged it out. I believe it was two guineas, which I paid as the price of discussing Turkish baths with a perfect stranger. Since reading Canon Ainger's letter, I have given orders for the construction of a man-trap—or a woman-trap—warranted to catch none but the young ladies of the Number Trade; and should one of them escape this peril, and reach the front door, she will be confronted by a lady I have engaged for the purpose—a lady of an icy countenance and cold, clear, far-off eyes—and will not soften at all, even before the most ravishing loveliness; she will see this lady, and she will pronounce these words: "Not wanting any,

THE MADRAS ELECTRIC TRAMWAYS CO.

Mr. H. V. Faulconer, Manager and Chief Engineer of the Madras Electric Tramway Co. writes to the *Madras Mail* :—Sir,—I will feel obliged if you will give the following as prominent a position in your valuable paper as you have done your own article on the affairs of the Madras Electric Tramways Co. with a view to correct some of the errors, you have fallen into and to place before the public a statement in order to let them judge whether the local Government have not been unnecessarily harsh, in refusing to grant an extension of six months' time asked for from the 6th April last. To begin, an ugly expression viz. "the want of straightforwardness on the part of the Directors" has been made use of. I have no doubt they will be prepared to vindicate their character on this head at the proper time and place, and will only for the present say in their defence that they were under the *bona fida* impression, that the shares they reserved and set aside for the electrical contractors, who were agreeable to take them in part payment for work done, would count as Capital subscribed, and would be for obvious reasons to the best interests of the Company to secure such an arrangement. But to the point. At the meeting of the Municipal Commissioners, held on the 6th April, at which our letter applying for an extension was read, we distinctly stated that we would be prepared to prove before we took ground that £75,000 of our Capital had been subscribed. There is no getting over the fact that this ought to have been clearly understood, that we intended to satisfy the authorities at a later day as to the state of our finances. The Managing Director and the writer were present at the meeting, and although one of the Commissioners asked that questions might be put to us, the President ruled that it would not be advisable to introduce foreign element into the discussion, and we had to remain mute. If questions had been asked, the matter would have been explained and the Managing Director would have made clear the point, if he for one moment thought that the shares alloted to the contractors would in the future be called into question. It is a complete puzzle, why the Commissioners went outside the mark, and recommended the extension of time *provided* £75,000 had been subscribed. There is not a word in the concession of Government imposing this. The order states that the Company will satisfy the authorities that £75,000 of the share capital has been subscribed before they commenced work. It is therefore clear that the Commissioners apparently did not clearly grasp our application, and demanded a condition away from the point of our letter. You are entirely wrong when you state that it was only after the Company was *pressed* into showing their register at home, that only £55,000 was discovered to have been subscribed. On the contrary, when the Solicitors to the Municipality suggested that their London agents should receive the books, the Secretary at once placed everything before them, and gave them every facility ; it was then, for the first time, that Directors learnt with surprise, that exception was taken to the allotted contractors' shares. You are also wrong in stating that the Rs. 10,000 deposited with the Municipality will be forfeited. No clause to that effect, in the concession order. Your private informant has also misled you, that the first shipment of rails will be made this month. It was intended to despatch the first lot of material about the middle of next month. But you are correct on one point, and that is, that the Directors never anticipated the refusal of Government, and this goes further to prove, what I have written before, that they have been acting in good faith. This Company has experienced great difficulty in floating the concern, partly, in consequence of a former Tramway Company having tried and failed, and because of the great fall in the rupee, which made the people in England distrust about investing in Indian ventures. But over £45,000 has been subscribed by the natives of this country, and if Government are not disposed to reconsider their decision it will mean a loss to the shareholders though I am advised by cable from London that every precaution has at once been taken to protect their interests. Let it be hoped that Government from a public point of view will be inclined to give way. If this present Company ends in a fiasco, I doubt if ever again any such enterprise will receive at home or locally any support, and Madras will have to give up her ideas of improvement in this line. If on the other hand this tramway is constructed by this Company, and should be a success it will encourage the natives to help such enterprises and be a source of income to those living here instead of strangers. Surely, therefore, Madras will not do her best by adopting this suicidal policy to keep up her reputation, as being the Benighted Presidency, and continue to remain so.

THE *Madras Times* in this connection writes. The Indian mind in Madras is greatly exercised just now about the Tramway project, and we understand that a public meeting is to be proposed with a view to a petition being submitted to Government asking for reconsideration of the decision anent the desired extension of the concession to Messrs. Wm. Hutchinson & Co.

THE SAWAL SINGH MURDER TRIAL.

IN the seventh day's proceedings in the Court of the Additional Sessions Judge of Sialkote, Mukha Singh, Court Inspector, gave formal evidence as to holding custody of the box in which Sawal Singh's sword was sealed. Counsel for both sides exchanged interrogatories for the examination of Rajas Amar Singh and Ram Singh, and the Court said Commissions would be sent to Kashmir. Khushal Singh, a Magistrate of Amritsar, was arraigned, was deposed to having been present at Mr. Warburton's inquiry into the murder, and to having watched the proceedings and recorded statements. Mr. Beechy objected that these were not admissible, as the accused were not present. The Government Advocate argued to the contrary, adverting to section 164, Criminal Procedure Code, and to a recent ruling of the Chief Court in the Badhana murder case. The witness said he could not state positively that all the accused were present. Boota Singh, approver, was recalled, and cross-examined by Mr. Beechy. He said he had some conversation with Fauja Singh, approver, three months before the murder, regarding a robbery which was, he said, to be carried out in Jammu. Fauja Singh's statement that he told witness all was murder that was to be done was false. The witness contradicted a previous statement on oath, that he visited a village called Dohul between his release from the havalat and the time of the murder. Witness said that when he and Fauja Singh visited Raja Ram Singh, a sepoy with a gun stood on sentry at the top of the stairs, which Fauja Singh, who was also cross-examined, flatly denied. Counsel for the Crown admitted that the approvers were not kept separate after their confessions and statements were recorded.

THE WEATHER.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla.	Esplde.	Fort.	Colaba.
	In. Cts.	In. Cts.	In. Cts.	In. Cts.
Previously registered	30 53	27 17	29 24	24 79
Friday, June 23	0 79	2 80	3 57	2 67
Total	31 74	29 97	29 79	27 46
Total fall to 22nd June to 1892	11 9	10 46	10 75	11 8
Total fall to 23rd June to 1893	0 0	1 98	1 18	2 22

Rainfall at Byculla registered from 6 p.m. to 6 p.m. ; at the Esplanade and Fort from 8 a.m. to 8 a.m. ; and at Colaba from 6 a.m. to 6 a.m.

RAINFALL ON THE B.-G.-J.-P. RAILWAY.

THE following is the return of rainfall as registered, at 6 a.m., on the 21st June :—

	Ghadechi.		Dhola.		Jetalsar.	
	In.	ct.	In.	ct.	In.	ct.
Previously registered.....	3	99	7	23	17	69
Sunday, June 20	1	74	1	32	5	25
Total	5	69	8	55	22	94

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON FRIDAY, THE 23RD OF JUNE, 1893.

SUMMARY.

Pressure has changed very irregularly. There has been a rise at Ajmere and Neemuch, a brisk rise at Surat, a rapid fall at Rajkot, a brisk fall at Mussulipatam, and a moderate to slight rise or fall in other places. The highest is in Ceylon and the lowest in the Indus Valley. The baric gradients are very steep over nearly the whole country. Winds to the north of Latitude 17° and to the west of Longitude 72½° are cyclonic, while variable breezes prevail elsewhere. The force has been fresh to strong at Bombay, Sholapur, Secunderabad, Khandwa, Neemuch, Rajkot and Deesa. This morning, the wind velocity was 32 miles an hour at Rajkot and Neemuch ; 22 at Raipur, 20 at Akola, 18 at Sholapur and Secunderabad, and 16 at Bombay. The maximum temperature is from 7 to 21° below the average at Surat, Malegaon, Khandwa, Hoshangabad, Jubulpore, Indore, Neemuch, Rajkot, Bhuj, Deesa and Allahabad, and the minimum 5 to 6° in defect at Bhuj Deesa and Allahabad. The highest temperature in the shade is 114° at Jacobabad and the lowest 63° at Bangalore. Humidity changes are unimportant and the skies are cloudy to overcast almost everywhere. Heavy rain has fallen at Goa (2·79"), Bhuj (2·46), Bombay (2·45) ; Karwar (2·29), Ratnagiri (2·17), and Allahabad (2·13), between one and two inches at Deesa, and light to moderate showers at Ajmere, Ahmedabad, Rajkot, Neemuch, Indore, Khandwa, Surat, Malegaon, Belgaum, Mangalore, Cuddapah and Cochin. The abnormal chart indicates that the depression which lay over Gujarat yesterday has moved westwards, and its centre now lies very near to and off Veraval or Porbandar. The baric gradients on and off the West Coast between Ratnagiri and Karachi are very steep, and strong equally winds accompanied by heavy rain are probable. The monsoon gradient has decreased slightly, but conditions continue to be generally favourable for rain on the Malabar Coast, in the Bombay Presidency, Central India and Gujarat. The depression is moving out to sea, and heavy rain is likely to fall in Cutch and on and off the Kathiawar and Cutch coasts. The isobars indicate the probability of a depression forming far to the eastwards of Madras or Nagapattam in the Bay.

S. H. C. HUTCHINSON,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, JUNE 23

Fridays observations :—The barometer has generally risen in the North-West and Central India but fallen elsewhere. Local depression was developed in Lower Bengal occasioning strong winds and heavy rain in the neighbourhood of Chittagong, Barisal and Calcutta. Jessore received nearly four inches of rain, elsewhere distribution pressure and winds fairly normal, and rain general except in the plains, Upper India and Madras where there are only scattered showers. The rain is heavy in Northern India as far west as Allahabad. The following are the principal falls outside of Bengal : Burrach three and Allahabad Chakrata, Mussaupie, Karwar, Bombay, Ratnagiri and Bhuj over two inches. The mean temperature is low for the season in all provinces. The highest maxima reported are 114° Jacobabad and 113° Multan.

THE BRITISH PILGRIMAGE AND THE POPE'S EPISCOPAL JUBILEE.

DR. A. P. DE ANDRADE sends us a detailed description of the august ceremony of the Episcopal Jubilee and of the reception given by the Pope to the British Pilgrimage at the Vatican. It is a source of gratification that in his reply to the address given by the pilgrimage, the Vicar of Christ on earth made a pleasing allusion to the full religious liberty enjoyed by the Catholics residing in the vast dominions of our Gracious Majesty Queen-Empress Victoria.

The *Catholic Union Gazette*, the organ of the "Catholic Union of Great Britain," of which his Grace the Duke of Norfolk is the President and Marquis of Ripon its Vice-President, gives in its numbers of April and May last the following interesting account :—It will be remembered that the Cardinal Archbishop of Westminster requested the Union to organize a British Pilgrimage to Rome, during the celebration of the Episcopal Jubilee of our Holy Father (1) 'as a great public profession of faith in Jesus Christ and in the supremacy of His Vicar ;' (2) 'for the purpose of obtaining through the prayers of St. Peter a great out-pouring of Divine Grace upon England ;' (3) 'as an act of Penance for Sin ;' (4) 'in order to enter a protest against the iniquitous spoliation of the Holy See ;' and (5) 'as an Act of Veneration for the Sacred person of Leo XIII.'

This invitation was cordially accepted by the Union, and a special committee was appointed, of which his Grace the Duke of Norfolk was chairman, for the purpose of organizing the pilgrimage and for making the necessary arrangements for the journey with Messrs. Cook and Son. The movement was warmly responded to by the Catholics of the country, and while it was originally proposed to have only one pilgrimage from Victoria, more than five hundred persons (representing all classes of society, and coming from almost all parts of the country) signified their intention of going out together as pilgrims. Five hundred and thirty-four actually started.

The pilgrimage was headed by the Duke of Norfolk, President of the Catholic Union, and the following gentlemen were asked to act under his Grace as managers during the journey :—Major-General Lord Ralph Kerr, C.B., the Lord Clifford, the Hon. W. C. Maxwell, and ten others.

Sunday, the 19th, was one of our principal days in Rome. The doors of St. Peter's were opened at 5 a.m., but before that time the Piazza, or great square in front of the church, presented a scene of animation and bustle almost impossible to describe. A large body of Italian troops, estimated at some two thousand or three thousand men, were posted right across the centre of the Piazza for the purpose of keeping order. The various pilgrims—coming from nearly every European country—were allowed to pass these troops, only a few at a time, through numerous small interstices, which were left in the line ; any suspicious-looking person was stopped and obliged to produce his ticket. At the outer gate, leading into the great *atrium* by which admittance into the Church is gained, there were several *guns d'armes* preserving order, but after this the functionaries of the Italian Government were no longer seen, and beyond this point all the arrangements were in the hands of the Papal authorities. The Church itself presented a strange look as we entered shortly before six in the morning. Near and about the High Altar there were several tribunes erected, or railed off enclosures, where those who were provided with especial tickets were accommodated ; the side altars on the right hand of the Church were boarded off, and through the passage this left, near the High Altar, came into the building, his entrance being effected near the principal door. All the woodwork and most of the walls were covered with the usual red hangings, which are displayed in the Roman Churches on great days of ceremony. Down the centre of the nave, a wide alley, along which the procession of the Holy Father was to advance, was guarded by the Palatine Guard, composed mainly of the Roman Bourgeoisie ; a space was reserved near the High Altar for the Pontifical court. Lastly, five ambulances or temporary hospitals, fully equipped, and with Sisters of Charity attached to each, were constructed in different parts of the Church for the accommodation or revival of those who might become ill during the ceremony.

The people, who began to enter as soon as the doors were opened, streamed in continuously till nearly 8-30 a.m. The Italian pilgrims occupied the left side of the Church, foreigners the right. The tribunes were soon filled with persons of distinction, Roman and others, generally speaking, tribune-tickets sent to gentlemen of the British Pilgrimage were given to those ladies who had not been fortunate enough to secure them, for in these enclosures alone were seats to be had—everywhere else worshippers had to stand.

At 8-30 the enormous area of St. Peter's was almost packed to suffocation, and it has been calculated that quite fifty thousand persons must have been present—some indeed form a higher estimate of the numbers. The doors were then closed, shutting out some four thousand or five thousand tardy pilgrims, of whom twenty or twenty-five belonged to us. We heard afterwards that the reason of this unexpected procedure (for the doors were not to have been closed before 9 a.m.) was due to the fact that the officials, charged with the duty of taking the tickets of admission, perceived that some had the appearance of being forged. It was also rumoured that a hundred or more students at one of the Italian State colleges had determined to gain admittance by this unfair means, for the purpose of creating a disturbance during the ceremony, but, if so, their evil design was frustrated by the vigilance of the door-keepers, though much to the loss of those who were prevented at the last moment from attending the celebration of the Holy Father's Episcopal Jubilee.

At 9-30 there was a move made in the right aisle, which was divided off from the main body of the Church in the manner already explained, and therefrom there issued a guard-of-honour, composed of the Papal Guardia Nobile who marched up the nave to the High Altar. At the same moment, a single file was formed in the large hall above the *atrium*, and posted themselves at a window, which looks down into the church, ready to play as soon as the Pope appeared. About two hundred choristers also had been previously posted in the great gallery, which runs round the dome, more than two hundred feet above the pavement of the Church. In a very few minutes the Papal procession of the Sovereign Pontiff began to move, preceded by a few of the Swiss Guards in their well-known mediæval dress ; after them came a number of choristers, then the Bishops present, and, lastly, the Cardinals and the Pontifical court. At the end of the procession the Holy Father appeared seated on the "Sedia Gestatoria" high up above the crowd, with the "Flabelli," (or large fans made of the feathers of white peacocks) borne aloft on each side of his throne.

As soon as Leo XIII. entered the Church, the whole multitude burst out into loud and enthusiastic cheering ; the effect produced by this spontaneous and sympathetic demonstration—so novel to our ideas of decorum, and yet so absolutely free from any tinge of irreverence—is indescribable. In 1887, when his Holiness celebrated Mass in St. Peter's on the occasion of his Sacerdotal Jubilee, he was greeted with a similar ebullition of public and popular feeling, it is said ; but he then endeavoured by gesture, but unsuccessfully, to put a stop to the cheering that took place. Upon the present occasion, he evidently thought the enthusiasm which his presence created was unobjectionable, and he made apparently no effort to suppress it ; nor is it likely that the warm feelings for their spiritual chief could be easily kept down in the minds of a multitude full of religious fervour, who, owing to the sad circumstances which affect the Holy See can only hope to see the face of their Supreme Pastor once in a life-time. Taking no notice of the cheering and the waving of handkerchiefs, which his presence occasioned, the Holy Father moved slowly and calmly forward, and blessed the people in the usual manner, who knelt down or bent forward (there was really no room to kneel) as he approached them. Arrived at the Altar, Mass was immediately begun. A remarkable change at once took place, for all signs of the recent excitement disappeared as if by magic, and a still and devotional silence pervaded the great building. Everywhere the huge multitude, assembled together to join their prayers to the Holy Sacrifice offered up by the Vicar of our Lord, followed the service with deep reverence and attention ; no sound was heard in the vast sacred edifice save the mutterings of prayer, and all seemed to be absorbed in the great object that had brought them to Rome, and to join the intention of the Head of the Church who was engaged in offering his Mass for the welfare of the kingdom of God upon earth.

The music was entirely vocal, performed by the choir near the Altar, and answered by that which was posted in the dome except at the solemn moment of the consecration, when the celebrated silver trumpets, also stationed in the dome, played the piece which has for a long time formed a part of the Pontifical ceremonial in St. Peter's. After Mass, the *Te Deum* was sung, the Holy Father himself and the whole congregation joining in the hymn. Then his Holiness ascended a sort of platform, which had been specially prepared for him, and gave the Papal Benediction "Urbi et Orbi."

The ceremony was now over, and the Pope, wearing the tiara, and seated, as before, on the "Sedia Gestatoria," was carried out of the Church with the same ceremony as was observed when he entered ; and thereupon the people broke out again spontaneously into the extraordinary manifestation of public devotion to his office and person which had greeted his arrival. There were few who were not deeply impressed by the great ceremony at which they had just assisted, and few are likely to forget what they then witnessed. The magnificence that surrounded the function, its absolutely unique character, the vastness of the historic building in which it was performed, the enormous concourse of people who attended it, their enthusiasm and their devotion, and the solemnity of the occasion—all was calculated to stir up the faith of the worshipper and to move the most callous observer.

The people began to stream out of St. Peter's as soon as the Papal cortege disappeared from sight ; flooding the Piazza almost to overflowing, they made their way through the Italian troops, who still remained to guard the square, to their respective homes. No disturbance of any kind occurred, no hostile demonstration took place in the streets or elsewhere, and everything, happily, passed off peaceably and quietly. It was now after eleven, and nearly all had been on their feet for six hours or more ; but nevertheless there were many among the British pilgrims who were able to be present at the Benediction service which was given in the afternoon by the Cardinal and bishop of Westminster, at St. George's Chapel, attached to the Convent of Nuns, "The Poor Servants of the Holy Mother" in Via Sabastiano, and to attend the reception which his Eminence subsequently held there.

On Monday, 20th, Mass was said at ten in the morning by Cardinal Vaughan, in St. Peter's, at the Altar of St. Gregory the Great, Apostle of England, and the general conditions of the policies are most liberal. The Sun Office (London) also guarantees a bonus of 2 per cent. on every participating policy becoming a claim within fifteen years from the date of issue. Over £20,000 sterling has already been paid to the company in cash for annuities, and during the past year life insurances representing about eleven lakhs were effected. This company is represented in Calcutta by Mr. Geo. Lucas Kemp, who has had an extensive experience of life assurance business in India, extending over twenty-eight years, and the agents for this Presidency are Messrs. Aldridge, Salmon and Co., Ld., of this city.

THE STORY OF MRS. BESANT'S LIFE.

MRS. BESANT's latest article in the *Weekly Sun* is as follows :—

A NOBLE FREETHINKER.

It was during this same autumn of 1872 that I first met Mr. and Mrs. Scott, introduced to them by Mr. Voysey. At that time Thomas Scott was an old man, with beautiful white hair, and eyes like those of a hawk gleaming from under shaggy eyebrows. He had been a man of magnificent physique, and, though his frame was then enfeebled, the splendid lion-like head kept its impressive strength and beauty, and told of a unique personality. Well born and wealthy, he had spent his earlier life in adventure in all parts of the world, and after his marriage he had settled down at Ramsgate, and had made his home a centre of heretical thought. His wife, "his right hand," as he justly called her, was young enough to be his daughter—a sweet, strong, gentle, noble woman, worthy of her husband, and than that no higher praise could be spoken. Mr. Scott for many years issued monthly a series of pamphlets, all heretical, though very varying in their shades of thought ; all were well written, cultured, and polished in tone, and to this rule Mr. Scott made no exception ; his writers might say what they liked, but they must have something to say, and must say it in good English. His correspondence was enormous, from Prime Minister downwards. At his house, met people of the most varied opinions ; it was a veritable heretical *salon*. Colenso of Natal, Edward Maitland, E. Vansittart Neale, Charles Bray, Sarah Hennell, and hundreds more, clerics and laymen, scholars and thinkers, all coming to this one house, to which the entree was gained only by love of Truth and desire to spread Freedom among men. For Thomas Scott my first Freethought essay was written a few months later, "On the Deity of Jesus of Nazareth," by the wife of a beneficed clergyman. My name was not mine to use, so it was agreed that any essays from my pen should be anonymous.

THE DECISIVE STEP.

And now came the return to Sibsey, and with it the need for definite steps as to the Church. For now I no longer doubted, I had rejected, and the time for silence was past. I was willing to attend the Church services, taking no part in any not directed to God himself, but I could no longer attend the Holy Communion, for in that service, full of recognition of Jesus as Deity and of His atoning sacrifice, I could no longer take part without hypocrisy. This was agreed to, and well do I remember the pain and trembling wherewith on the first "Sacrament Sunday" after my return I rose and left the church. That the vicar's wife should "communicate" was as much a matter of course as that the vicar should "administer ;" I had never done anything in public that would draw attention to me, and a feeling of deadly sickness nearly overcame me as I made my exit, conscious that every eye was on me and that my non-participation would be the cause of astounding comment. As a matter of fact, everyone naturally thought I was taken suddenly ill, and I was overwhelmed with calls and inquiries. To any direct question I answered quietly that I was unable to take part in the profession of faith required by an honest communicant, but the reason was rarely necessary as the idea of heresy in a vicar's wife is slow to suggest itself to the ordinary bucolic mind, and I proffered no information where no question was asked.

A LECTURE WITHOUT AN AUDIENCE.

The spring of 1873 brought me knowledge of a power that was to mould much of my future life. I delivered my first lecture, but delivered it to rows of empty pews in Sibsey Church. A queer whim took me that I would like to know how "it felt" to preach, and vague fancies stirred in me that I could speak if I had the chance. I saw no platform in the distance, nor had any idea of possible audience in the future gathered upon me. But the longing to find outlet in words came upon me, and I felt as though I had something to say and was able to say it. So looked alone in the great silent church, whither I had gone to practise some organ exercises, I ascended the pulpit steps and delivered my first lecture on the Inspiration of the Bible. I shall never forget the feeling of power and delight—that especially of power—that came upon me as I sent my voice ringing down the aisles, and the passion in me broke into balanced sentences and never paused for musical cadence or for rhythmical expression. All I wanted then was to see the church full of upturned faces, alive with throbbing sympathy, instead of the dreary emptiness of silent pews. And as though in a dream the solitude was peopled, and I saw the listening faces and the eager eyes, and as the sentences flowed unbidden from my lips and my own tones echoed back to me from the pillars of the ancient church, I knew of a verity that the gift of speech was mine, and that if ever—and then it seemed an impossible I—if ever the chance came to me of public work, the utterance of melodious utterance should at least win hearing for any message I had to bring.

But the knowledge remained a secret all to my own self for many a long month, for I quickly felt ashamed of that foolish speechifying in an empty church but, foolish as it was, I note it here, as it was the first effort of that expression in spoken words which later became to me one of the deepest delights of life. And, indeed, none can know, save they who have felt it, what joy there is in the full rush of language that moves and sways ; to feel a crowd respond to the lightest touch ; to see the faces brighten or darken at your bidding ; to know that the sources of human emotion and human passion gush forth at the word of the speaker, as the stream from the riven rock ; to feel that the thought which thrills through a thousand hearers has its impulse from you, and throbs back to you the faller from a thousand heart-beats. Is there any emotional joy in life more brilliant than this, fuller of passionate triumph, and of the very essence of intellectual delight ?

In 1873 my marriage tie was broken. I took no new step, but my absence from the Communion led to some gossip, and a relative of Mr. Besant pressed on him highly-coloured views of the social and professional dangers which would accrue if my heresy became known. My health, never really restored since the autumn of 1871, grew worse and worse, serious heart trouble having arisen from the constant strain under which I lived. At last, in July or August, 1873, the crisis came. I was told that I must conform to the outward observances of the Church, and attend the Communion ; I refused. Then came the distinct alternative ; conformity or exclusion from home—in other words, hypocrisy or expulsion. I chose the latter.

A bitterly sad time followed. My dear mother was heart-broken. To her, with her wide and vague form of Christianity, loosely held, the intensity of my feeling that where I did not believe I would not pretend belief, was inexplicable. She recognized far more fully than I did all that a separation from my home meant for me, and the difficulties that a woman's work for a woman not yet 26, living alone. She knew how brutally the world judges, and how the mere fact that a woman was young and alone justified any coarseness of slander. Then I did not guess how cruel men and women could be, how venomous their tongues ; now, knowing it, having faced slander and lived it down, I deliberately say that were the choice again before me, I would choose as I chose then ; I would rather go through it all again than live "in Society" under the burden of an acted lie.

The hardest struggle was against my mother's tears and pleading ; to cause her pain was tenfold pain to me. Against harshness I had been rigid as steel, but it was hard to remain steadfast when my darling mother, whom I loved as I loved nothing else on earth, threw herself on her knees before me, imploring me to yield. It seemed like a crime to bring such anguish on her ; and I felt as a murderer as the snowy head was pressed against my knees. And yet—to live a lie ? Not even for her was that shame possible ; in that worst crisis of blinding agony my will clung fast to Truth. And it is true now as it ever was that he who loves father or mother better than Truth is not worthy of her, and the flint-strewn path of honesty is the way to Light and Peace.

SEEKING FOR A LIVING.

Then there were the children, the two little ones who worshipped me, who was to them mother, nurse, and playfellow. Were they, too, demanded at my hands ? Not wholly—for a time. Facts which I need not touch on here enabled my brother to obtain for me, a legal separation, and when everything was arranged, I found myself guardian of my little daughter, and possessor of a small monthly income sufficient for respectable starvation. With a great price I had obtained my freedom, but—I was free. Home, friends, social position, were the price demanded for it, and, being free, I wondered what to do with my freedom. I could have had a home with my brother if I would give up my heretical friends and keep quiet, but I had no mind to put my limbs into fetters again, and in my youthful inexperience I determined to find something to do. The difficulty was the "something," and I spent many shillings in agencies, with a quite wonderful unanimity of failures. I tried fancy needlework, offered to ladies "in reduced circumstances," and earned 4s. 6d. by some weeks of stitching. I experimented with a Birmingham firm, who generously offered everyone the opportunity of adding to their incomes, and on sending the small fee demanded, received a pencil-case and an explanation that I was to sell little articles of that description, going as far as street-corners, to my friends. I did not feel equal to springing pencil-cases and cruet-stands on my acquaintances, so did not enter on that line of business, and similar failures in numerous efforts made me feel, as so many others have found, that the world-oyster is hard to open. However, I was resolute to build a nest for my wee daughter, my mother, and myself, and the thought nerved me to save my monthly pittance to buy furniture. I found a tiny house in Colby-rd., Upper Norwood, near the Scotts, who were more than good to me, and arranged to take it in the spring, and then accepted a loving invitation to Folkestone where my grandmother and two aunts were living, to look for work there. And found it. Thelwall wanted a governess, and one of my aunts suggested me as a stop-gap, and thither I went with my little Mabel, our board and lodging being payment for my work. I became head cook, governess and nurse, glad enough to have found "something to do" that enabled me to save my little income. But I do not think I will ever take to cooking for a permanence ; broiling and frying are all right, and making piscrust is rather pleasant ; but saucepans and kettles blister your hands. There is a charm in making a stew, to the unaccustomed cook, from the excitement of wondering what the result will be, and whether any flavour save that of onions will survive the competition in the mixture. On the whole, my cooking (strictly by cookery book) was a success, but my scouring was bad, for I lacked muscle. This curious episode came to an abrupt end, for one of my little pupils fell ill with diphtheria, and I was transformed from cook to nurse. Mabel I despatched to her grandmother, who adored her with a love condescendingly returned by the little fairy of three, and never was there a prettier picture than the red-gold curls nestled against the white, and baby-grace in exquisite contrast with the worn statelieness of her tender nurse. Scarcely was my little patient out of danger when the youngest boy fell ill of scarlet fever ; we decided to isolate him on the top floor, and I cleared away carpets and curtains, hung sheets over the doorways and kept them wet with chloride of lime, shut myself up there with the boy, having my meals left on the landing ; and when all risk was over proudly handed back my charge, the disease touching no one else in the house.

DAY-DREAMS AND REALITY.

And now the spring of 1874 had come, and in a few weeks my mother and I were to set up house together. How we had planned all, and had knitted on the new life together we anticipated to the old one we remembered. How we had discussed Mabel's education and the share which should fall to each. Day-dreams ; day-dreams ! never to be realised.

My mother went up to town, and in a week or two I received a telegram, saying she was dangerously ill, and as fast as express train would take me I was beside her. Dying, the doctor said ; three days she might live —no more. I told her the death-sentence, but she said resolutely, "I do not feel that I am going to die just yet," and she was right. There was an attack of fearful prostration—the valves of the heart had failed—a very wrestling with death, and then the grim shadow drew backwards. I nursed her day and night with a very desperation of tenderness, for now Fate had touched the thing dearest to me in life. A second horrible crisis came, and for the second time her tenacity and my love beat back the death-stroke. She did not wish to die, the love of life was strong in her ; I would not let her die ; between us we kept the foe at bay. Then dropsy supervened, and the end loomed slowly sure.

MY DEBT TO DEAN STANLEY.

It was then, after 18 months' abstention, that I took the Sacrament for the last time. My mother had an intense longing to communicate before she died, but absolutely refused to do so unless I took it with her. "If it be necessary for salvation," she persisted doggedly, "I will not take it if you refuse." And thus it was out. I would rather be lost with her than saved without her." I went to a clergyman I knew well, and laid the case before him ; as I expected, he refused to allow me to communicate. I tried a second, with the same result. At last a thought struck me. There was Dean Stanley, my mother's favourite, a man known to be of the broadest views within the Church of England ; suppose I asked him ? I did not know him, and I felt the request would be an impertinence ; but there was just the chance that he might consent, and what would I not do to make my darling's deathbed easier ? I said nothing to anyone, but set out to the Deanery, Westminster, timidly asked for the Dean and followed the servant upstairs with a sinking heart. I was left for a moment alone in the library, and then the Dean came in. I don't think I ever in my life felt more intensely uncomfortable than I did in that minute's interval as he stood waiting for me to speak, his clear, grave, piercing eyes gazing questioningly into mine.

Very falteringly—it must have been very clumsily—I preferred my request, stating boldly, with abrupt honesty, that I was not a Christian, that my mother was dying, that she was fretting to take the Sacrament, that she would not take it unless I took it with her, that two clergymen had refused to allow me to take part in the service, that I had come to him in despair, feeling how great was the intrusion, but that she was dying.

His face changed to a great softness. "Your request is quite right to come to me, he answered in that low, musical voice of his, his keen gaze having altered into one no less direct, but marvellously gentle. "Of course I will go and see your mother, and I have little doubt that, if you will not mind talking over your position with me, we may see our way clear to doing as your mother wishes."

I could barely speak my thanks, so much did the kindly sympathy move me ; the revulsion from the anxiety and fear of rebuff was strong enough to be almost pain. But Dean Stanley did more than I asked. He suggested that he should call that afternoon, and have a quiet chat with my mother, and then come again on the following day and administer the Sacrament. I possible speaking in the future dawned upon me, but the longing to find outlet in words came upon me, and I felt as though I had something to say and was able to say it. So looked alone in the great silent church, whither I had gone to practise some organ exercises, I ascended the pulpit steps and delivered my first lecture on the Inspiration of the Bible. I shall never forget the feeling of power and delight—that especially of power—that came upon me as I sent my voice ringing down the aisles, and the passion in me broke into balanced sentences and never paused for musical cadence or for rhythmical expression. All I wanted then was to see the church full of upturned faces, alive with throbbing sympathy, instead of the dreary emptiness of silent pews. And as though in a dream the solitude was peopled, and I saw the listening faces and the eager eyes, and as the sentences flowed unbidden from my lips and my own tones echoed back to me from the pillars of the ancient church, I knew of a verity that the gift of speech was mine, and that if ever—and then it seemed an impossible I—if ever the chance came to me of public work, the utterance of melodious utterance should at least win hearing for any message I had to bring.

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In 1873 my marriage tie was broken. I took no new step, but my absence from the Communion led to some gossip, and a relative of Mr. Besant pressed on him highly-coloured views of the social and professional dangers which would accrue if my heresy became known. My health, never really restored since the autumn of 1871, grew worse and worse, serious heart trouble having arisen from the constant strain under which I lived. At last, in July or August, 1873, the crisis came. I was told that I must conform to the outward observances of the Church, and attend the Communion ; I refused. Then came the distinct alternative ; conformity or exclusion from home—in other words, hypocrisy or expulsion. I chose the latter.

A bitterly sad time followed. My dear mother was heart-broken. To her, with her wide and vague form of Christianity, loosely held, the intensity of my feeling that where I did not believe I would not pretend belief, was inexplicable. She recognized far more fully than I did all that a separation from my home meant for me, and the difficulties that a woman's work for a woman not yet 26, living alone. She knew how brutally the world judges, and how the mere fact that a woman was young and alone justified any coarseness of slander. Then I did not guess how cruel men and women could be, how venomous their tongues ; now, knowing it, having faced slander and lived it down, I deliberately say that were the choice again before me, I would choose as I chose then ; I would rather go through it all again than live "in Society" under the burden of an acted lie.

The hardest struggle was against my mother's tears and pleading ; to cause her pain was tenfold pain to me. Against harshness I had been rigid as steel, but it was hard to remain steadfast when my darling mother, whom I loved as I loved nothing else on earth, threw herself on her knees before me, imploring me to yield. It seemed like a crime to bring such anguish on her ; and I felt as a murderer as the snowy head was pressed against my knees. And yet—to live a lie ? Not even for her was that shame possible ; in that worst crisis of blinding agony my will clung fast to Truth. And it is true now as it ever was that he who loves father or mother better than Truth is not worthy of her, and the flint-strewn path of honesty is the way to Light and Peace.

SEEKING FOR A LIVING.

Then there were the children, the two little ones who worshipped me, who was to them mother, nurse, and playfellow. Were they, too, demanded at my hands ? Not wholly—for a time. Facts which I need not touch on here enabled my brother to obtain for me, a legal separation, and when everything was arranged, I found myself guardian of my little daughter, and possessor of a small monthly income sufficient for respectable starvation. With a great price I had obtained my freedom, but—I was free. Home, friends, social position, were the price demanded for it, and, being free, I wondered what to do with my freedom. I could have had a home with my brother if I would give up my heretical friends and keep quiet, but I had no mind to put my limbs into fetters again, and in my youthful inexperience I determined to find something to do. The difficulty was the "something," and I spent many shillings in agencies, with a quite wonderful unanimity of failures. I tried fancy needlework, offered to ladies "in reduced circumstances," and earned 4s. 6d. by some weeks of stitching. I experimented with a Birmingham firm, who generously offered everyone the opportunity of adding to their incomes, and on sending the small fee demanded, received a pencil-case and an explanation that I was to sell little articles of that description, going as far as street-corners, to my friends. I did not feel equal to springing pencil-cases and cruet-stands on my acquaintances, so did not enter on that line of business, and similar failures in numerous efforts made me feel, as so many others have found, that the world-oyster is hard to open. However, I was resolute to build a nest for my wee daughter, my mother, and myself, and the thought nerved me to save my monthly pittance to buy furniture. I found a tiny house in Colby-rd., Upper Norwood, near the Scotts, who were more than good to me, and arranged to take it in the spring, and then accepted a loving invitation to Folkestone where my grandmother and two aunts were living, to look for work there. And found it. Thelwall wanted a governess, and one of my aunts suggested me as a stop-gap, and thither I went with my little Mabel, our board and lodging being payment for my work. I became head cook, governess and nurse, glad enough to have found "something to do" that enabled me to save my little income. But I do not think I will ever take to cooking for a permanence ; broiling and frying are all right, and making piscrust is rather pleasant ; but saucepans and kettles blister your hands. There is a charm in making a stew, to the unaccustomed cook, from the excitement of wondering what the result will be, and whether any flavour save that of onions will survive the competition in the mixture. On the whole, my cooking (strictly by cookery book) was a success, but my scouring was bad, for I lacked muscle. This curious episode came to an abrupt end, for one of my little pupils fell ill with diphtheria, and I was transformed from cook to nurse. Mabel I despatched to her grandmother, who adored her with a love condescendingly returned by the little fairy of three, and never was there a prettier picture than the red-gold curls nestled against the white, and baby-grace in exquisite contrast with the worn statelieness of her tender nurse. Scarcely was my little patient out of danger when the youngest boy fell ill of scarlet fever ; we decided to isolate him on the top floor, and I cleared away carpets and curtains, hung sheets over the doorways and kept them wet with chloride of lime, shut myself up there with the boy,

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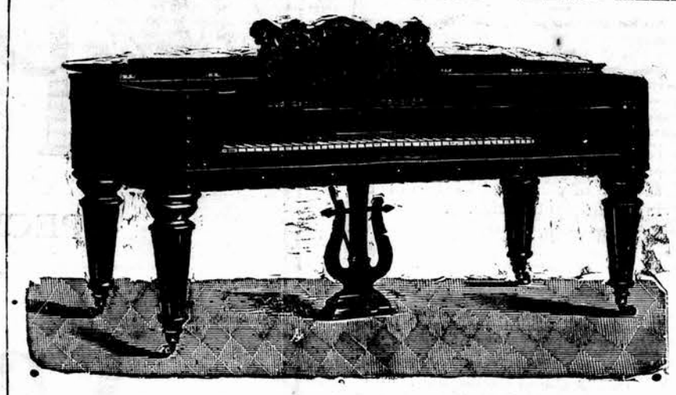

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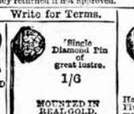
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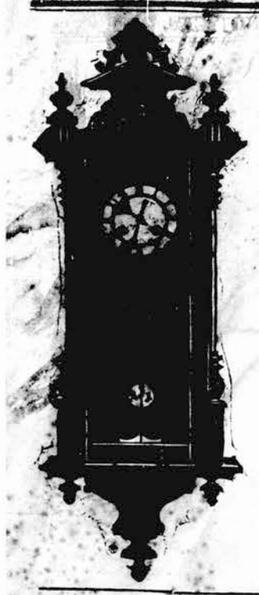

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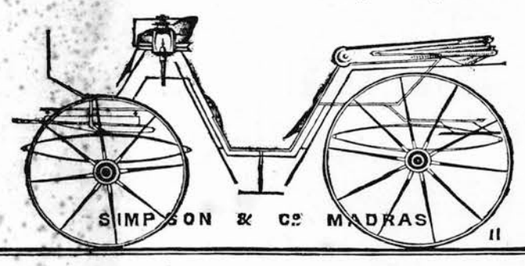

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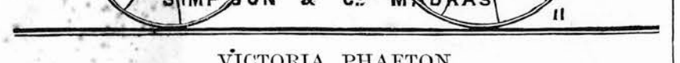

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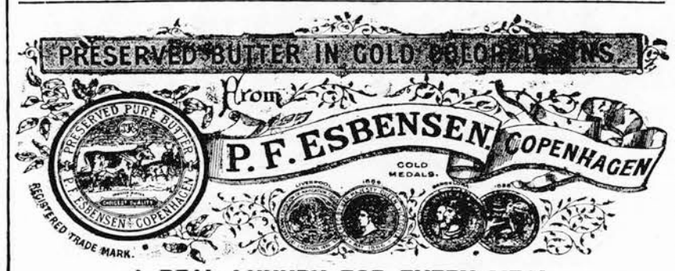

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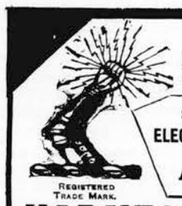

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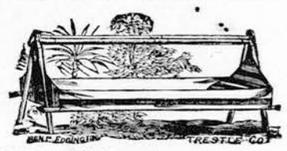

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